407.423.9900 Fax 407.841.2779 Toll Free 855-MYDEPOS 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA CONDENSED 3 EASTERN DIVISION 4 5 CASE NO.: 3:18-CV-256-DLH-ARS REPORTING COMPANY 6 7 NUTECH ORCHARD REMOVAL, 8 LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY TODAY 9 COMPANY, 10 PLAINTIFF, 11 ECHNOLOGY 12 VS. 13 14 DURATECH INDUSTRIES, 15 INTERNATIONAL, INC., A NORTH 16 DAKOTA CORPORATION, S ORROW MILESTONE 17 DEFENDANT. 18 19 DEPOSITION OF JOHN THOMAZIN OMO 20 DATE: MARCH 6, 2020 21 REPORTER: ASHLEY MCLEAN 22 PLACE: FORENSIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES 23 3626 QUADRANGLE BOULEVARD EXHIBIT 3 24 SUITE 200 3:18-CV-256 25 ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32817

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1 APPEARANCES	1 STIPULATION
3 ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF, NUTECH ORCHARD REMOVAL, LLC: 4 STEVEN J. LEIBEL, ESQUIRE 5 GERMOLUS KNOLL & LEIBEL, LLP 6 1915 NORTH KAVANEY DRIVE 7 BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58502 8 TELEPHONE NO.: (701) 255-2010 9 E-MAIL: STEVE@GERMOLUSKNOLL.COM 10 11 ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT, DURATECH INDUSTRIES: 12 JUSTIN D. EICHMANN, ESQUIRE 13 HOUGHTON BRADFORD WHITTED, PC, LLO 14 6457 FRANCES STREET 15 SUITE 100 16 OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68106 17 TELEPHONE NO.: (402) 344-4000 18 FACSIMILE NO.: (402) 930-1099 19 E-MAIL: JEICHMANN@HOUGHTONBRADFORD.COM 20 21 ALSO PRESENT: 22 JAY GROTRIAN - PRESIDENT OF DURATECH	2 3 THE DEPOSITION OF JOHN THOMAZIN, TAKEN AT FORENSIC 4 ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES, 3626 QUADRANGLE BOULEVARD, 5 ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32814 ON FRIDAY THE 6TH DAY OF MARCH 6 2020 AT APPROXIMATELY 8:57 A.M.; SAID DEPOSITION WAS 7 TAKEN PURSUANT TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. 8 9 IT IS AGREED THAT ASHLEY MCLEAN, BEING A NOTARY PUBLIC 10 AND COURT REPORTER FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, MAY SWEAR 11 THE WITNESS AND THAT THE READING AND SIGNING OF THE 12 COMPLETED TRANSCRIPT BY THE WITNESS IS NOT WAIVED. 13 14 15 16
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1 INDEX 2 Page 3 PROCEEDINGS 5 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LEIBEL 5 5 6 EXHIBITS 7 Exhibit Page 8 1 NOTICE OF DEPOSITION 33 9 2 FILE NOTES 34 10 3 INVOICE 36213 37 11 4 PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT 40 12 5 ENGINEERING REPORT 70 13 6 INVESTIGATIVE REPORT PREPARED BY 14 JOSH RODGERS 92 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	1 PROCEEDINGS 2 COURT REPORTER: Please raise your right hand 3 for me. Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the 4 testimony you're about to give in this case will be 5 the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the 6 truth? 7 THE WITNESS: I do. 8 DIRECT EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. LEIBEL: 10 Q Will you please state your name for the 11 record? 12 A John A. Thomazin. 13 Q Mr. Thomazin, we met a few minutes ago. My 14 name is Steve Leibel. I represent the plaintiff in this 15 case, NuTech. Have you ever had your deposition taken 16 before? 17 A Yes. 18 Q About how many times? 19 A Ten, 15. 20 Q When was the most recent time? 21 A Two years ago, approximately. 22 Q As you are probably aware, there's some 23 general rules for taking a deposition, primarily based 24 on the fact that we have a court reporter here that's 25 taking down everything you say and everything I say.



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1 Rule number one is that in a normal conversation, a lot

- 2 of times you'll know where I'm going before I even
- 3 finish the question. Because we have a reporter that's
- 4 having to type when you and I talk, it's really
- 5 important that you let me finish my question before you
- 6 give an answer. Second, you know, a normal conversation
- 7 has a lot of non-verbal communications, shaking the
- 8 head, nodding the head. There's also a lot of shorthand
- 9 like, "uh-uh," "uh-huh" that I'll certainly understand
- 10 what you mean as I'm sitting here today, but the
- 11 reporter can't really take those types of things down.
- 12 And so you may notice, you know, if I interrupt you and
- 13 say, is that a yes, or, is that a no, the reason I'm
- 14 doing that is so we're making a clean record.
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q Also the -- you know, we -- I'm going to try
- 17 and take a break about every 50 minutes to an hour. I
- 18 don't know that we're going to go up to lunch today, but
- 19 we'll see. If at any point, though, you'll feel like
- 20 you need a break, you know, to get a drink or use the
- 21 bathroom, anything like that, just let me know. If I've
- 22 asked you a question, I will ask you to give me an
- 23 answer before we take a break. But other than that,
- 24 it's, you know, this isn't -- as you know, this isn't an
- 25 endurance contest or anything like that. I'm also going

1 A No. I have not.

2 Q Can you please summarize for me your formal

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- 3 education that you have?
- 4 A Yes. I have an undergraduate degree from
- 5 University of Nebraska-Lincoln. My undergraduate degree
- 6 was in -- is in mathematics, minor in physics, and
- 7 speech communications. Then --
- 8 MR. LEIBEL: Are we talking too fast?
 - COURT REPORTER: You're good. You're fine.
- 10 THE WITNESS: Okay. I'll slow down.
- 11 COURT REPORTER: Okay.
- 12 BY MR. LEIBEL:
- 13 A Yes. I'm sorry. Minor in speech
- 14 communications. Master's degree from the University of
- 15 Nebraska-Lincoln in mechanical engineering. Graduated
- 16 in 1993 with that degree. Then the education
- 17 thereafter, it's been continuing education courses to
- 18 maintain my professional engineering license and various
- 19 other -- various other courses.
- 20 Q When did you obtain your professional engineer
- 21 license?
- 22 A 2003 from the state of Nebraska.
- 23 Q Have you, during any of your coursework or
- 24 continuing ed -- your university coursework or your
- 25 continuing education, has any of your classes or work

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- 1 to ask a few questions about your background and then
- 2 I'm going to jump right into kind of the issues in this
- 3 case, the report you've issued, things like that. You
- 4 know, that's not -- I'm just trying to conserve all of
- 5 our time and get this completed as fast as we can, okay?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q Mr. Thomazin, where do you currently reside?
- 8 A I reside here in Orlando, Florida at 1002
- 9 Alcock Road.
- 10 Q How long have you lived in Orlando?
- 11 A For one month.
- 12 Q Where did you live before that?
- 13 A Columbus, Nebraska.
- 14 Q How long did you live in Columbus?
- 15 A 18 years.
- 16 Q Are you married?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q Do you have any kids?
- 19 A I have three children.
- 20 Q Do any of your children live in North Dakota?
- 21 A No.
- 22 Q Do you have any connections to the state of
- 23 North Dakota? Any family there, anything like that?
- A No. I do not.
- 25 Q Have you ever been there?

1 dealt with bearings?

- A It related to -- the coursework related to
- 3 bearings in terms of stress analysis and -- and heat
- 4 transfer.
- 5 Q Can you summarize for me your work history
- 6 while you lived in Columbus, your 18 years there.
- 7 A Yes. In -- while I lived in Columbus, I
- 8 worked for a company in Fremont, Nebraska called RK
- 9 Aerials. They make the ladders for fire trucks. I
- 10 worked there approximately a year-and-a-half.
- 11 Thereafter, I started an engineering company called
- 12 Finite Element Solutions. And that -- I did that for
- 13 approximately around 12 months. Then I went to work for
- 14 Behlen Manufacturing in Columbus, Nebraska where I
- 15 worked as a design engineer, and as a -- also a plant
- 16 engineer, and I did various sorts of activities such as
- 10 eligilices, and I did various sorts of activities such a
- 17 Six Sigma trying to get the -- trying to get the plant 18 efficiencies up. Also do -- do building design and --
- 19 and machine design. And I was also a trouble-shooter
- 20 for -- for Behlen Manufacturing. And then after Behlen
- 21 Manufacturing, I started my own company called Ready
- 22 Engineering. Ready Engineering was a consulting company
- 23 where I -- my business was split between engineering
- 24 consulting, claims investigations, and forensic work.
- 25 And the percentage of my work was roughly a third



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1 between each one of those activities. Then after Ready

- 2 Engineering, I came to work for Forensic Engineering
- 3 Technologies here in Orlando.
- Q About how long did you work with Behlen 5 Manufacturing?
- 6 A I worked -- I worked there approximately two-7 and-a-half years.
- Q How about at Ready Engineering, how long were 9 you there?
- A Ready Engineering was 17 years. For no --10 11 excuse me. Correction, it was 13 years and some.
- 12 Q Did any part of your normal, or the work you
- 13 did at Behlen Manufacturing, did any of that provide you
- 14 with experience that you think is relevant to the
- 15 opinions you've given in this case?
- A I -- I don't understand what you're talking 17 about.
- 18 Q Okay. Well, I'm trying to get some summaries
- 19 from you without walking through each of your prior
- 20 employers.
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q I'm trying to get a feel for -- in your work
- 23 experience that time that you were in Columbus, what
- 24 part of your work experience do you believe is
- 25 particularly relevant to the issues that were -- that

1 what the -- a problem you had to diagnose and fix or

2 something you are particularly proud of? Some work you

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- 3 did?
- A Yes. One example involves the plasma cutter
- 5 machine on the beam line. The -- the main frames in a
- 6 rigid frame building account for approximately 45
- percent of the cost of the building. So if -- if the
- 8 company can figure out how to increase throughput or
- 9 efficiencies in the beam line, they reduce their costs
- 10 and potentially make more money. So my job was to --
- one of the first things that I did was gather data from
- 12 the plasma cutter. With that data, I did some analysis
- on it. I found out that it would break down about every
- 14 21 days. When it was down for -- when it was broke
- 15 down, it would -- it would be out of service for two,
- 16 two-and-a-half hours. And when it was out of service,
- 17 that meant loss of production and productivity, loss of
- -- we couldn't pro -- we couldn't meet orders. And so I
- 19 suggested to -- to the company and to the management
- 20 that they lease a machine and also purchase the
- 21 maintenance agreement that comes with that machine. And
- 22 I also recommended to them that the new machine would be
- 23 a lot faster and more efficient. And then so they --
- 24 they needed to also automate the loading and unloading
- 25 of that machine. Which -- which they didn't do, but --

11 13

1 you analyzed in this case?

A One of the -- one of my job duties at Behlen

3 Manufacturing was to troubleshoot problems, so I was a

- 4 problem solver, okay? I would -- I would be sent out on
- 5 an assignment when there'd be a building -- a building
- 6 malfunction or building failure or equipment
- 7 malfunction. And my job was to figure out why it
- 8 doesn't work and how to fix it and make it better. So
- 9 -- and so in that sense, problem solving directly
- 10 relates to -- to what I did in this case.
- Q So does Behlen have, like, a plant and you're
- 12 an engineer that worked for them and they would say,
- 13 hey, we've got a problem, you know, over in building A.
- 14 Go figure it out. Is that kind of what you're --
 - A Yes. That's exactly what I'm saying. They --
- 16 they tasked me -- the president of the company tasked me
- 17 with certain -- certain projects that he had. Some of
- 18 them were high priority and some of them were -- some of
- 19 them were lower priority, but they were projects that he
- 20 was comfortable sending me out on and -- and having me
- 21 solve and getting -- and getting solutions for him. So
- 22 he -- he knew that that was part of my skill-set, that I
- 23 enjoyed doing it, I was good at it, and I delivered some
- 24 fantastic results for the company while I worked there. 25
 - Q Okay. Can you give me one example of, like,

- 1 but they purchased the machine. It increased
 - 2 productivity so much that it created other problems, but
 - 3 -- that's an example of one thing that -- that I did.
 - 4 And it had a -- it had a six-month ROI. And it was --
 - 5 it was one of the projects that I -- it was one example
 - 6 of a project that I did that had a big impact on the
 - 7 company.
 - 8 Q Now, you -- after leaving Behlen, you went to
 - Ready Engineering, and I'm going to start by -- you
 - 10 broke it into three groups. Engineering claims and
 - forensic work. I would like you to explain for me the
 - -- start and explain what you mean by, a third of your 12
 - 13 work was claims.
 - 14 A With a claims investigations, the insurance
 - 15 companies would call me and request that I in --

 - 16 investigate failures, anything from power failures, to
 - roof failures, to water intrusion in buildings, to
 - foundation failures. And -- and it was just really 18
 - 19 random, but every -- every aspect of -- of property and casualty claims. So that's -- I also did -- I also -- I
 - also did claims for residential. So that -- those would
 - 22 involve hail investigations for roofs? They would call
 - 23 me and -- typically the insurance companies would call
 - 24 me in when the claim was difficult and there was some
 - 25 issue involved where there might be a mediation or



1 litigation involved, so --

- 2 Q So as part of the insurance claims side, were
- 3 any of the cases -- did they involve, you know, kind of
- 4 the type of claim that we're dealing with in this case?
- 5 Like a product defect or a product liability claim, or
- 6 were they pretty much property damage, construction
- 7 loss, things like that?
- 8 A They were property damage and -- property and 9 casualty type losses.
- 10 Q Okay.
- 11 A And they -- however, they did -- they were
- 12 property and casualty type losses that also involved
- 13 plumbing type systems, you know, when there was
- 14 components that had failed in -- in a building. They
- 15 needed to be investigated and explained why they did
- 16 fail.
- 17 Q And as part of your work doing claims, is that 18 where, you know, the type of work where you would have,
- 19 you know, go on-site, collect data, take measurements,
- 20 things like that in order to offer an opinion?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q Now, you also mentioned that while at Ready
- 23 Engineering, you did some forensic work. Can you
- 24 explain what you meant when you said "forensic work"?
- A It's the work that I do. It's similar to the

- 1 auger, one of the support arms on the auger buckled. The
 - 2 auger collapsed and crushed him, and -- and killed him.
 - 3 Another case involved a elevator leg where there was --
 - 4 where a company was -- was doing some repairs on it, and

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- 5 while they were preparing it, part of it collapsed and
- 6 he was in the ladder cage. And at that -- just so hap
- 7 -- that part of the -- that part of the cage actually
- 8 got crushed while he was in it. Yeah, another --
- 9 another product -- well, it's a -- another case involved
- 10 in -- a communication tower out by Alliance, Nebraska.
- 11 And the antenna on top of the 1,400 foot tower had --
- 12 had fallen off the tower. And so my job was -- my job
- 13 for the state of Nebraska was to figure out why the
- 14 antenna, after having been in place for -- for seven
- 15 years, would finally just topple off the tower.
- 16 Q And then you said about a third of your work
- 17 was what you characterized as engineering?
 - A Yes.

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- Q What does that mean to you?
- 20 A That -- that kind of work involves project
- 21 management, where I would -- where I would organize the
- 22 design professionals for construction projects around
- 23 the s12tate of Nebraska. Those included everything from
- 24 churches to fire stations to dance studios, hog
- 25 confinements, boar breeding stations. And I would -- I

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- 1 work that I do here. I would do product liability type
- 2 investigations. I would also investigate structural
- 3 failures, also property casualty type claims with
- 4 foundation failures, welding issues, some accident
- 5 reconstruction, specifically farm accident
- 6 reconstruction. And those were the kinds of cases that
- 7 I got involved in with forensic engineering. It was --
- 8 it was along the lines of troubleshooting and figuring
- 9 out why things -- why things went wrong.
- 0 Q Have you, as part of your, kind of, the
- 11 forensic third of your work at Ready, can you give me an
- 12 example of some product or some product liability cases
- 13 that you've worked on?
- 14 A One was the ladder. That was years ago. One
- 15 was a ladder that was used by a homeowner who -- who had
- 16 a component on that fail and was injured -- injured by
- 17 that. Another product liability case involved a wire
- 18 winder and the -- the specific issue in that case was
- 19 whether or not a certain valve on that could be
- 20 considered a safety device, and the -- the claim
- 21 involved a person who had got entangled inside their --
- 22 entangled with the wire winder and got injured. Another
- 23 case involved a portable auger where a young farmer was
- 24 tidying around his farmyard preparing for a fall
- 25 harvest. While he was trying to move and manipulate the

- 1 would interface with the -- well, with the owners and
- 2 then figure out the requirements of the project and then
- 3 organize the work with the design professionals so that
- 4 they could -- so they could deliver the -- the contract
- 5 or the construction documents so they could get
- 6 permitted for a project. That was one thing that I did.
- 7 The other thing that I did is a -- is a consultant --
- 8 was a lot of stress analysis work. I did some work for
- 9 a company called Sidump'r in Columbus, Nebraska and --
- 10 and I evaluated the bumper on their side dumper trailer.
- 11 The -- the bumper on their trailer has to absorb so much
- 12 energy in a collision, and I was asked by the owner of
- 13 the company to do some finite elements so -- to model it
- 14 in the computer and -- and figure out a best way to
- 15 configure and design this component so that it would
- 16 absorb energy and also be easy to replace if it was in a
- 17 collision. So I was able to come up with several
- 18 designs, design alternatives for him so that he could
- 19 implement it on his trailer. I've also done -- I've
- 20 also done some additional work for him with -- with
- 21 finite element analysis. He has a -- he has a product
- 22 called the batch box and it was originally a welded -- a
- 23 weldment, so the entire framework was welded. He
- 24 started to sell those overseas to Australia, and he
- 25 quickly found out that his weldments don't fit in the



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1 shipping container very well, so he redesigned the

- 2 products so that it was just all bolted connections so
- 3 he could ship it more easily. So I'd been tasked with
- 4 the job of checking to make sure that all of his bolted
- 5 connections and his bolts don't fail when it's
- 6 assembled. Yeah, other design projects that I do
- 7 involve buildings and structures. There's manufacturers
- 8 that want to reconfigurate -- reconfigure their floor
- 9 layout, and so they want to move columns or they want to
- 10 put doors inside walls or end walls, and they need
- 11 someone to do the analysis to make sure that the changes
- 12 that are made and the modifications that are made to the
- 13 building will be able to withstand the applied forces on
- 14 the building. The other thing that I've done is certify
- 15 fall protection systems. A lot of the manufacturers have
- 16 requirements with their racking systems inside the
- 17 plant, so that -- and also their other lifting systems
- 18 so that they have to be load-rated. So I do the stress
- 19 analysis on that to determine what the maximum load can
- 20 be so that -- so that they can put their load rating on
- 21 the -- on the equipment and then also file their
- 22 paperwork so that if jurisdictional authority came by,
- 23 they could show them the paperwork and that the analysis
- 24 had been done.
- 25 Q When you say load, can you explain that a

0 Okav.

- 2. So it'd be that Sidump'r trailer.
- 3
- It'd be the aerial ladders when I worked in

20

- 5 Fremont, Nebraska, that it could be considered an
- industrial type platform.
 - Q And what's an aerial ladder?
 - A It's -- it's the ladder that the firemen use
- to scurry up to the top of the building.
- 10 Q Okay. Other than the ladder and the bumper,
- is there anything else that comes to mind? 11
- 12 A The batch box is another one. The -- the work
- -- the work on the -- on the buildings. There's another 13
- 14 -- there's another -- those are usually -- those are
- 15 commercial buildings. So -- heavy framework. Some of
- the framework involves cranes, bridge cranes.
 - Q Okay. What's a batch box?
 - A The batch box is a -- is the name of his
- 19 product and it is simply a box that has hydraulic
- cylinders loaded to it that they can pre-load, and it's
- used to -- first of all, to set up the scenario. He
- 22 uses it in a large commercial feed lot where there's
- 23 thousands and thousands of cattle. And he -- he
- manufacturers this product so that the front-end loader
- 25 operator can pre-load that batch box, okay, so that when

19 21

1 little bit better? Does that mean you're measuring how

- 2 much weight on a particular platform? Is that -- is
- 3 that --
- A Yes. So say for example, in Home Depot,
- 5 you've got all those shelves, okay? They need to know
- 6 how much weight -- pallet weight they can put on that.
- Q Okay. Is that something when calculating
- 8 that, is that something where you're just doing testing?
- 9 You know, how much weight did, you know, that it appears
- 10 to hold or are you going to the level of evaluating the
- 11 materials of the actual, you know, shelf to determine 12 what the strength weight? How do you actually do that
- 13 when you're calculating a load weight?
 - A I take their design, their CAD designs, and I
- 15 -- I convert those CAD designs into a -- into a model.
- 16 And I use the material strength and the shape of each
- 17 component, and I model that on a computer and do a
- 18 stress analysis that way.
- 19 Q Okay. Okay. Now you talked a little bit
- 20 about your work in engineering and designing a bumper.
- 21 Do you have any experience -- and I'm going to try and
- 22 start broad and try and narrow it down. Do you have any
- 23 experience in the engineering or design of heavy
- 24 equipment, farm equipment?
- 25 A Yes.

- 1 the driver comes by, he doesn't have any weld time. He 2 can pull up to the batch box, and batch box unloads into
- 3 his -- into his feeder -- feed wagon. And then he can
- go out and feed the next lot of cattle.
- Q Okay. And when I say "heavy equipment," I'm
- 6 talking about semi-trucks, tractors, farm implements. Do
- you have any work in the engineering or design, other
- than what you've already mentioned, on heavy equipment?
- A Other kind of work, I mean, the kind of stress
- analysis that I do relates to design in heavy equipment.
- It's -- it's directly related to the kind of analysis
- 12 that would be done with heavy equipment.
- 13 O Okay.
- 14 A In fact -- in fact, the -- the skill-set that
- 15 I have is -- is something that most heavy manufacturing
- equipment -- or many manufacturers don't have, so I
- bring a unique skill-set. 17
- 18 Q Okay. And I don't claim by any stretch to be
- fluent in the whole other language that engineers use.
- When you say stress analysis, explain to a dummy like
- me, what are you talking about? What is that skill-set
- 22 you're talking about?
- 23 A Well, one of those skill-sets would -- say,
- 24 for example, when you're in a car crash, okay? One of
- 25 the -- one of the things that engineers are interested



1 in is making sure that the driver's compartment, the

- 2 passenger's compartment are safe during the car crash.
- 3 And one way you could do that, of course, is testing.
- 4 That gets very expensive. The other way you can do that
- 5 is mathematically and use computers, and you can
- 6 simulate the car crash, okay? And during that car
- 7 crash, there's lots of noise. The metal deforms and it
- 8 also absorbs energy. And so as an engineer doing stress
- 9 analysis, I'm interested in the deformation of that
- 10 metal and -- and figuring out where the stress flows
- 11 throughout that -- that car body, for example, during a
- 12 car crash. Because one of the goals that we want to
- 13 have -- one of the goals as an engineer is you want to
- is have one of the goals as an engineer is you want to
- 14 make a front end of a car -- for any collision, you want
- 15 the front end of the car to be soft, the cage around the
- 16 occupants of the car to be relatively stiff so that most 17 of the energy gets absorbed by the engine you have in
- 18 the front end of the car and the people in the cab stay
- 19 safe. And you can do that. You can do that with stress
- 20 analysis or simulation. It also goes by the name of
- 21 computer aided engineering.
- 22 Q Okay. Now, when doing a stress analysis of
- 23 that type, do you need the type of, you know, because I
- 24 assume every different vehicle has a different, and I
- 25 think lawyers we call it crash worthiness, but I suppose

1 files and numbers.

- 2 Q Yeah. Well, and I suppose part of the reason
- 3 you use the computer is it would take a long time to do

24

- 4 all those equations by hand as you translate an impact
- 5 from the front bumper to the actual --
- 6 A There's -- there's millions and millions of
- 7 equations.

11

- 8 Q Now, for any of your three categories of work
- 9 that you did at Ready Engineering, did you ever work
- 10 with grinders before?
 - A No. I haven't had any assignment with a
- 12 grinder. Oh, excuse me, I take that back. In -- in
- 13 2008, I did some consulting work for Mighty Giant
- 14 Grinder, which is located in Beemer, Nebraska.
- 15 Q What kind of grinders does Mighty Giant make?
- 16 A They make tub grinders and I think they have a
- 17 horizontal grinder now.
- 18 Q Do you remember exactly what kind of work they
- 19 asked you to do, what the scope of your assignment was
- 20 with them?
- 21 A They were redesigning their grapple arm. They
- 22 have -- they have a machine where the operator sits on
- 23 the -- sits on the -- he has a cab and has a platform
- 24 and he's able to operate a -- a grapple so he can pick
- 25 and place hay from -- from the side of the machine and

23 25

1 every vehicle is different; is that fair?

- A That's fair.
- 3 Q So as an engineer, you need the data that
- 4 shows with respect to that particular vehicle, you know,
- 5 the materials that's used, the underlying design. I
- 6 mean, is that what you're talking about when you say you 7 try to model it?
- 8 A Yes. Yeah, I need to know -- I need to know
- 9 the materials, I need to know the geometry, the shape of
- 10 the materials used because -- because the strength, the
- 11 strength of -- the strength of the product is dependent
- 12 upon not only this material, but also the geometry.
- 13 Q Okay. And when you're performing those types
- 14 of analysis, are you actually typing data into a
- 15 computer and then a computer runs the functions for you?
- 16 How does that work?
- 17 A What -- what it involves is a -- there's an
- 18 input file where you -- where you set up the model,
- 19 input the -- the material data, the -- the geometry, and
- 20 so forth. Then that -- then that goes into another
- 21 program that solves the -- for the stresses and the
- 22 strains. And then there's a third program that -- that
- 23 lets you visualize all that data.
- 24 Q Okay.
- 25 A So otherwise -- otherwise, it's just files and

1 place it into the top grinder. And so they -- I

- 2 think -- I think they've extended the length of the arm
- 3 and they wanted to make sure that their new
- 4 configuration wasn't overstressed.
- 5 Q And so help me understand when, you know, a
- 6 manufacturer comes to you -- and we'll use this Mighty
- 7 Giant as the example -- when they come to you and they
- 8 say, hey, we've got a grinder, we extended the arm and
- 9 we need your help, John, in telling us, you know, is
- 10 this going to work. Did we overextend ourselves to
- 11 oversimplify. What kind of information do you ask for
- 12 from them?
- 13 A I need to know the materials, the yield
- 14 strength.

20

- 15 Q The what
- 16 A The -- well, when I know the -- when I know
- 17 what materials they're using then I have an idea of
- 18 their yield strength. What kind of -- what kind of
- 19 safety factor they want.
 - Q What does that mean? What is a safety factor?
- 21 A A safety factor would be -- would be a stress
- 22 level that would be proportional to some -- to -- to the
- 23 value of the yield stress. So the yield stress is the
- 24 point in the material that which yield occurs and
 25 plastic deformation occurs thereafter. So generally the



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1 machines are run in the elastic range. And so when --

- 2 when the machines are designed -- when the machines are
- 3 designed, they don't -- you don't want to be below that
- 4 yield point. And so that fails -- that factor of safety
- 5 is some number that's proportional to the yield strength
- 6 of the material.
- 7 Q Okay. Now, you know, talking about this
- 8 grapple arm again. Once you know the type of material,
- 9 do you also want to know, like, you know, how it's
- 10 connected, how it's powered, those kind of things; is
- 11 that relevant?
- 12 A Yes. I guess -- I didn't finish -- I didn't
- 13 finish with the material -- but in addition to the
- 14 material, I also need to know the geometry. I need to
- 15 know the connections. I need to know the weights that
- 16 they're trying to lift. I need to know what kind of
- 17 abuse that they might expect or anticipate, or that they
- 18 can foreknow. And that's -- their operational
- 19 conditions so that I can help advise them when I -- when
- 20 I get some results and then -- and I report back to
- 21 them.
- 22 Q Let's say that as a manufacturer, I just hand
- 23 you a piece of paper that has all the information you
- 24 want. What do you do then? Do you take it back and
- 25 start -- I mean, do you create a prototype and test? Do

- 1 A Well, in the model, if -- if the -- the model
 - 2 would be able to -- the model would be able to tell me

28

29

- 3 whether or not that material type was appropriate.
- 4 Q Okay.

5

16

27

- A If there was -- if there was a hot -- say for
- 6 example, a hot spot in the model where they were using
- 7 plastic and they should've been using brass, for
- 8 example. That and -- and the stress concentrated in
- 9 that plastic, that would show up in the model. And so
- 10 therefore, I could advise them that they need to choose
- 11 some other material. Then I would -- then I would
- 12 advise them what material -- what material would be best
- 13 to use in that scenario.
- 14 Q Okay. Because really what you're doing is
- 15 you're hunting for the weakest link, right?
 - A That's one of the things I do. Yes.
- 17 Q Now in an example where you engineered a
- 18 grappling arm. Did they ask you, you know, look, John,
- 19 can you give us -- we're, you know, we have to issue a
- 20 warranty on this. Can you give us an idea as to our
- 21 rate of failure on this grapple arm?
- A No. No. That was not part of the scope.
- 23 Q Is that something that manufacturers can
- 24 figure out?
- 25 A I'd have to know more about the personnel

1 you just use, you know, run calculations? Is that how

- 2 you do it? How does it work? What's that process like?
- A What I do is I create a virtual model of the
- 4 system. Then I take that virtual model -- and well, I
- 5 do create the virtual model in the computer. And then 6 and I use specialized software that's able to create
- 7 or calculate the -- the stresses and simulate --
- 8 simulate the loads on -- on the system. And the nice
- 9 thing about using the computer is that I can go through
- 10 several iterations of a design and come up with various
- 11 answers and improve the design before a prototype is
- 12 even made.
- 13 Q Okay. And I suppose when you're using that
- 14 kind of computer software, your model is only as good as
- 15 the data that they give you; is that fair?
- 16 A It's -- the model is -- the model is as -- as
- 17 good as -- as limitations in the -- in the software will
- 18 allow.
- 19 Q Okay. And what I'm getting at is that they,
- 20 you know, if the manufacturer forgets to tell you that,
- 21 you know, they decided to use a plastic connection in
- 22 the arm and they just forgot to mention that, like, you
- 23 know we thought maybe plastic would work there. That
- 24 that's obviously going to affect the reliability of your
- 25 model; is that true?

1 inside the manufacturing company. I -- I don't know.

- Q When you -- you'd have to know more about the
- 3 personnel? Is that what you said?
 - A Well, -- well, they -- they could -- they --
- 5 depending upon the people -- the people inside the
- 6 company could possibly figure that out. Whether or not
- 7 -- whoever I'm interfacing with in the company, I just
- 8 have limited information. So I -- a lot of times I'm
- 9 literally given a piece of paper like you just described
- 10 and they say go figure this out.
- 11 Q Okay.
- 12 A And that's really the only information I have
- 13 and I have one point of contact. So I don't -- I don't
- 14 have a relationship with the early warning side of the
- 5 company to know what their capabilities are.
- 16 Q Okay. Well, is that something a mechanical
- 17 engineer can do? If they said, look, John, we want you
- 18 to figure that out for us. We want to know some kind of
- 19 a failure rate for this grapple arm you just helped us
- 20 design. How do we do that?
- 21 A There's -- yes, a mechanical engineer would
- 22 have -- would have the knowledge -- the knowledge,
- 23 training, and background to be able to figure out how --
- 24 figure out that answer.
- 25 Q And if the manufacturer accepted, you know,



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1 kind of your suggestions on the grapple arm. And they

- 2 said, you know, we have a prototype sitting on the lot.
- 3 You know, it seems to work great. We need to do some
- 4 type of a analysis as to what our use life is going to
- 5 be on that arm that you're now, you know, familiar with,
- 6 at least. John, can you do it? How do you do it? How 7 do we do that?
- 8 A Say -- say that again?
- 9 Q Yeah, if the grapple arm's been built on the -
- 10 on this grinder from Mighty Giant. And they want to
- 11 know, what is our, you know, our duty life-cycle for
- 12 this arm. We have to issue a warranty. You know, do we
- 13 warrant this for a year? Do we warrant it for five
- 14 years? What kind of a use-life are we going to have on
- 15 this? How do you figure that out?
- 16 A I would figure that out -- well, the analysis
- 17 would include the stress analysis on the arm, okay? If
- 18 -- if that -- if that passed and it was within the
- 19 operation -- if it was acceptable, then the duty life is
- 20 related to the load that it lifts and also -- also the
- 21 fatigue cycle of material that are being used. So
- 22 that's basic material -- that's material science and
- 23 it's a well-established science. And so that's how you
- 24 would figure out how long the equipment could last.
- 5 Q And part of the reason I'm asking this is, you

1 you said, a third of the work was claims and a third of

32

- 2 your work was forensic?
- 3 A Yes.
- Q How do you differentiate claims and forensic
- 5 work with respect to, like, lawsuits? Kind of, like,
- 6 you know, what we're doing in this case. Which basket
- 7 would a case like this fall into?
- A A forensic. The differentiator -- is that
- 9 what you're after?
- 10 Q Yeah.
 - A The forensic work would come from an attorney.
- 12 O Okay.
- 13 A The claims would typically come from a claims
- 14 manager in a -- in a insurance company.
- 15 Q And sometimes claims become lawsuits also,
- 16 right?

11

- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q Okay. And maybe that's where I was -- I only
- 19 see lawsuits and non-lawsuits. I didn't get that
- 20 distinction between forensic and claims.
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q About what percentage of your work do you do
- 23 as a -- and I'll just use in -- I'll limit this to the
- 24 last five years at Ready. What percentage of your work
- 25 is plaintiffs as opposed to defendants?

31 33

- 1 know, that non-engineers like me, you know, you see the
- 2 ads for, like, Ford and they show pictures where they're
- 3 running their, you know, they've got the pickup kind of
- 4 up on a hoist and it's running and the wheels are just
- 5 spinning on two barrels, you know. So they can spin but
- 6 not move. And they say, look, we're good for -- you
- 7 have a 50,000-mile engine warranty or stuff like that.
- 8 Is there any component that when you're evaluating the
- $9\;$ grapple arm that you would say, look, we have perform
- 10 some repetitive testing or things like that?
 - A No. And when it comes to -- when it comes to
- 12 a lifting arm, the high stress points are the
- 13 connections just because of the nature of the geometry.
- 14 So those would be the areas that -- that you would in a
- 15 simulation, you'd be able to tell whether more analysis
- 16 was needed and then whether or not the prototype was
- 17 accurate or whether you wanted to build a prototype at
- 18 that point.
- 19 Q Okay. So you would just run computer
- 20 simulations?
- 21 A Yes
- 22 Q And the software to run those computer
- 23 simulations is available?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q Now, when you talked about your work at Ready,

- 1 A It -- it's evenly split roughly -- it's
 - 2 roughly 50/50.
 - 3 Q Have you ever -- while you were employed at
 - 4 Ready Engineering, did you do any work for DuraTech, in
 - 5 the past?
 - A No. I have not.
 - 7 Q While you worked for Ready, have you ever
 - 8 worked for Mr. Eichmann or his firm before?
 - 9 A No
 - 10 Q I'm going to hand you what I've marked as
 - 11 Exhibit 1.
 - 12 (EXHIBIT 1 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION)
 - 13 A Thanks.
 - 14 Q And I'll represent to you, Mr. Thomazin, that
 - 15 this was the notice of deposition duces tecum. And
 - 16 regarding the deposition we're here today in this
 - 17 document -- requested that you bring with you --
 - 18 essentially your file in this matter, correct?
 - 19 A Yes.
 - 20 Q And you have shown me -- you've got a couple
 - 21 of Red wells of documents, and I pulled some documents
 - 22 from here. Is there anything else, other than what you
 - 23 have sitting on the table here?
 - 24 A This is my complete file.
 - MR. LEIBEL: Okay. And I have gone through



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34 1 your documents a little bit and pulled a couple A Paul Cheever [sic]. I believe his name is 2 2 Paul Cheever -- I'll have to verify that things out of your file that I've made copies of 3 before we started today. The first one -- can we go 4 off the record for a second. Q Okay. What is Paul's position within the 5 5 company? (OFF THE RECORD) 6 COURT REPORTER: Back on. 6 A He's a technician. Actually -- actually, he 7 MR. LEIBEL: We're just going to go through 7 should be listed right here. Phil Cleaver. 8 these documents, then we can take quick break. 8 Q Okay. 9 A Phil Cleaver -- correction. His position 10 inside the company is as a technician. He goes out in THE WITNESS: Sure. 11 the field and does accident reconstruction work, MR. LEIBEL: Can we go back off the record real 12 quickly. 12 downloads data, takes pictures. 13 COURT REPORTER: Off the record? 13 Q Okay. And so when you prepared your opinions, 14 14 did you rely upon these depo summaries or did you read MR. LEIBEL: Yeah. 15 (OFF THE RECORD) the depositions yourself? 15 16 BY MR. LEIBEL: 16 A I read through each one of the depositions and 17 Q Okay. Can you tell me what the documents in 17 the index depositions are for convenience to -- to pull 18 Exhibit 2 represent? out -- to make a summary of the important and relevant 19 (EXHIBIT 2 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION) information that's contained inside the depositions. 2.0 A Yes. The first page that's marked "File notes 20 Q Okay. In addition to the deposition indexes, 21 018553." That's our file number here at Forensic we have some dodge bearing engineering catalog and it 22 Engineering Technologies. It contains basic information 22 looks like basically some information regarding the 23 about the case for -- for my reference -- our reference particular bearings at issue in this case. Where did 24 here. Just the date and the time of the incident, you obtain those documents? 25 location, who I was retained by, on what date, then it 25 A From -- from the Internet. The catalog was 35

1 lists all the materials that I received for my 1 available on the Dodge bearing website. 2 consideration as I investigated this case, the 3 inspections, and who the -- the inspections dates and --3 4 and who did the inspections. And then the last page 4 sections that are pertinent to the bearing that's on the 5 marked -- page 3, is -- lists my opinions. DuraTech grinder. 6

Q Okay.

7

A Which -- which are verbatim from my report 8 that I provided to Mr. Eichmann.

Q Okay. And I'm going to stop you right there 10 and summarize a little bit. So within Exhibit 2, the 11 copy that we had made, which we've attached with a

12 binder clip, is essentially the contents of one folder

13 from your file?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And in the next few pages are -- what are

16 titled deposition index and it looks like some of them

17 are two-sided, some of them are single-sided. Can you

18 tell me who prepared the deposition indexes that are

19 contained within Exhibit 2?

20 A Yes. His name was -- and I've been here a

21 month, so I'm trying to remember his name.

22 Q It looks like I see the initial PC. If that

23 tells you at all.

24

25

A Let's see. Where do you see that initials?

Q Just a random --

A The incomplete catalog isn't printed, just the

Q Okay.

7

This catalog is over 720 pages so --

8 Thank you for not printing it. 0

9 A You're welcome. I -- I can have him do that 10 if you'd like.

11 Q I'll pass. And then the third thing that I'm

going to hand to you is a document I've pulled from your 12

13 file. Can you tell me what Exhibit 3 is?

14 (EXHIBIT 3 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION)

15 A Exhibit 3 is the invoice issued by Forensic

16 Engineering -- Forensic Engineering Technologies to Mr.

Eichmann's firm for the work that we did -- for the work 17

that we've done today on this case. 18

19 Q Okay.

20 A Or through -- actually through -- through

21 February -- February 28th.

22 Q So on this invoice, there's a number of

23 different initials who I assume to be the person, you

24 know, billing against this file. And I can pretty much

25 guess who JAT is. And then the PDC, I'm guessing that's



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36

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38 40 1 Phil that you identified earlier? 1 years, for example. Q Do you expect it's going to be similar to the A Yes. 3 Q Can you provide me with these other, like, for work you're doing at Ready? 4 example, who is CO? A It's -- it is very similar to the work I do at 5 Ready. A Chip O'Toole. Chip O'Toole is the person who 6 accompanied me to California when we inspected the 6 Q I guess did at Ready? grinder. 7 A I did at Ready. Yes. 8 MR. LEIBEL: All right. Well, I'm going to Q What does Chip do? A Chip's -- Chip's also -- he's a, like -- he's move into the report. Before we do that, let's take 10 a mechanical engineer and he's an accident a quick -- maybe just a quick five-minute break. 10 11 reconstructionist who -- who has a background in I'm going to really push to get out of here by 11 12 automotive repair. And he also goes out and -- and 12 lunchtime. 13 collects data from cars. He also help -- assists me in 13 THE WITNESS: Okay. 14 matters related to product liability. 14 COURT REPORTER: Okay. Q Okay. Did Chip's opinions contribute to your 15 (OFF THE RECORD) 15 16 report, or your conclusions? 16 COURT REPORTER: We are back on the record. 17 A No, the conclusions in the report are my own. 17 BY MR. LEIBEL: 18 I -- I prepared a report and -- I prepared the report, I 18 Q I'm going to hand to you, Mr. Thomazin, what 19 didn't have any co-authors. 19 I've marked as Exhibit 4. Can you tell me what this Q Who is CRK? 20 2.0 document is? 21 21 Α Charles King. (EXHIBIT 4 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION) 22 Q What is Mr. King's role? 22 A Yes. This is my -- this is the preliminary 23 A Mr. King is an also -- he's getting his 23 engineering report that I was asked to provide by Mr. 24 engineering degree. He's also an accident 24 Eichmann. 25 reconstructionist, a technician. He's also our gadget 25 Q Okay. 39 41 1 guy. When there's specialized tools that we need, he A And I -- I prepared this document and 2 designs them and makes them. He's -- he's -- for -- for 2 delivered it -- or the date on this is February 12, 3 example, he's -- he's working on a light meter right now 3 2020. And that contains my observations and 4 for measuring the light intensity from headlights on 4 conclusions, okay? 5 cars. He's -- he's also one of the speed engineers Q Now, this document was the preliminary report 6 that predated your trip to Modesto to observe the 6 here. Q Okay. Who is SM? And looking towards the end 7 grinder? 8 of the narrative pertaining to the report. 8 A Yes. 9 9 A Steven Mitchell. Q And I also have your other -- your final 10 Q What is Mr. Mitchell's role? 10 engineering report and we're going to talk about that, 11 A He's one of the senior engineers here. He -too. I just wanted to let you know I'm not trying to trick you. I understand there's more than one of these. 12 he is an accident reconstructionist. He's -- he's a 12 13 licensed professional engineer in the firm. 13 And so what I'm going to do is, I had kind of

Q So at Forensic Engineering Technologies, 15 what's your understanding of what kind of work you're 16 going to be doing here at the new -- your new position? A Consulting work, accident reconstruction, 17 18 product liability type work. We also do structural 19 analysis on the -- on the construction side we do claims 20 investigations and we also -- we also do civil design 21 work. We also look at mechanical engineering failures

22 as they pertain to buildings. So we answer questions

24 unit fail -- fail prematurely? Or why did -- why did a

25 certain building get moisture intrusion after only three

23 such as, why did, you know, why did an air conditioning

14 highlighted some different questions and I'm going to 15 just jump through this report, ask the questions I have, 16 then we'll go through the second report, ask the questions, and then we'll be done, okay? So before we start this: Were you at Forensic Engineering 19 Technologies when you were retained? 20 A Yes. I was. 21 Okay. 22. A I just want to -- back up. I was in 23 transition then. January 23rd, I was closing down Ready 24 Engineering and moving down here. My official start 25 date at Forensic Engineering Technologies is -- is the



1 3rd.

- 2 Q Do you have a peer review process here at
- 3 Forensic Engineering Technologies?
- 4 A There's -- there's a -- what do you mean by 5 peer review?
- 6 Q Well, before you are able to issue an
- 7 engineering report under the Forensic Engineering
- 8 Technologies letterhead, is there a requirement here
- 9 that any other engineer review your conclusions or your 10 opinions?
- 11 A No, they -- they don't. The report is
- 12 reviewed for grammatical errors and those kind of
- 13 things. My assistant, Leslie Mitchell, reviewed --
- 14 reviews it for grammatical errors, and other engineers
- 15 may read it for grammatical errors as well.
- 16 Q When you were at Ready Engineering, did you 17 utilize any kind of peer review process?
- 18 A I did not use any other engineers. However, I
- 19 did hire professional copy editors to go through my
- 20 report and make sure that it was readable, that there
- 21 were no grammatical errors, and that's how I used the
- 22 outside copy editor.
- 23 Q Okay. If you could jump to the fourth page of
- 24 Exhibit 4. Now, you have listed on -- I'm going to back
- 25 up a little. On Exhibit 3 and Exhibit 4, basically a

- 1 involvement of the attorney in the report processes,
 - 2 basically, involves a due date, and then there's no
 - 3 other input.
 - 4 Q Okay. Okay. On page -- okay. I'm going to
 - 5 reference on Exhibit 4. The document itself has, in the

44

- 6 upper right-hand corner, you know, it has the case, the
- 7 date, and a page. Do you see what I'm looking at?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q Okay. I'm going to use that little subset
- 10 page number as we, kind of, walk through this. It's
- 11 going to be different than the page number of Exhibit 4,
- 12 just because the cover page isn't numbered, but I just
- 13 want to make sure that you and I are on the same page
- 14 for this, okay?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q Okay. So I'm looking at page 3, there's a
- 17 section towards the bottom of this page that says
- 18 "preliminary observations." Do you see what I'm looking
- 19 at?
 - A Yes.
- 21 Q Under the second, I guess, the paragraph
- 22 number 2, the last sentence says, "With proper
- 23 operation, care, and maintenance, the endurance of the
- 24 5064T can exceed 1,760 operational hours." Do you see
- 25 what I'm looking at?

43 45

- 1 list of the various documents and depositions and things
- 2 like that. Did you review, you know, like, for example,
- 3 these 14 depositions that are listed here, did you go
- 4 through these and read through them page by page? Did
- 5 you -- I mean, what's your process when you're working
- 6 on a report like this and you're given a huge stack of
- 7 info like we have in this case?
- 8 A Well, a part of the process -- well, part of
- 9 the process here is to index those depositions. I start
- 10 by looking through some of the index depositions, then I
- 11 also go through each one of the depositions and I touch
- 12 each piece of paper. And so -- so the introduction,
- 13 parts of the introduction, I don't necessarily read that
- 14 carefully, but I -- I do read through each one of the
- 15 documents.

25

- 16 Q Okay.
- 17 A And then once I'm done with that, I might add
- 18 something to the index that I feel is important, that
- 19 someone else who indexed it may not have thought that it
- 20 was important.
- 21 Q Okay. Now, when you prepare these reports,
- 22 how involved is, you know, when you were obtained in a
- 23 litigation case, how involved is the attorney in, kind
- 24 of, this -- this report process with you?
 - A They -- they are not. There is the

- 1 A Yes.
 - Q First of all, I want to clarify that, you
- 3 know, at a few times during this report and as we get
- 4 into the specifics of this, I just want to make clear
- 5 that if I use the word, you know, the subject grinder,
- 6 or the 5064T that we're both on the same page and we're
- 7 talking about the DuraTech Horizontal Grinder, the
- 8 5064T, the track model; is that fair?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q Okay. And if at any time I get sloppy with my
- 11 words and you need me to clarify exactly what I'm
- 12 talking about, please let me know, okay?
- 13 A Yes.
- 14 Q And I'll try and do the same with you. So
- 15 what is the basis for your conclusion on February 12th
- 16 of 2020 that with proper operation, care, and
- 17 maintenance, the endurance of the 5064T can exceed 1,760
- 18 operational hours?
- 19 A Well, approximately ten to 15 miles away from
- 20 the subject grinder, there was an exemplar grinder, a
- 21 5064 model, that was grinding almond trees beautifully.
- 22 And it had, roughly, 1,000 more hours on it.
- 23 Q And we're going to talk about that in a little
- 24 bit. Now, on February 12th, 2020, that predated your
- 25 inspection of what you later refer to as "the exemplar



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1 grinder," right?

A Yes.

Q What was the basis for this conclusion on

4 February 12, 2020 that the endurance of the 5064T can

5 exceed 1,760 operational hours?

A The basis of that comes from reliability

7 engineering. Generally -- generally, products like that

8 aren't consumable items, and they don't have a

9 definitive wear out life. And we know from that -- that

10 science that the reliability engineers used to maintain

11 and keep equipment operational that -- that they

12 generally don't wear out when they're well-maintained.

13 Q So you said, "General principles of

14 Reliability Engineering." Are you saying it's your

15 understanding, or it was on February 12, 2020 that the

16 5064T was an engineered product?

17 A Say again?

18 Q Is it your understanding that the 5064T is an

19 engineered product?

1 staff.

8 this product.

12 electrical layout.

9

13

17

18

23

25

20 A Yes. It's a -- it's a designed and

21 manufactured product. There is work that goes into it.

Q Well, and I certainly understand that it was

23 designed and manufactured. Is it your understanding

24 that this 5064T was engineered?

25 A Yes. They -- yes. DuraTech has engineers on-

Q Did the engineers that DuraTech have on staff,

A I'm not -- I don't know exactly what they did.

Q You just don't know what those engineers did?

7 They do have engineers on staff that are familiar with

A No. Based upon Mike Bartle's (phonetic)

Q Okay. But other than Mr. Bartle's testimony

11 deposition, my understanding is that he designed the

14 about the electrical layout, you're not aware of any

A I don't know that definitively.

16 pertaining to the 5064T, correct?

15 engineer testing, stress analysis, or other calculations

Q Now, when you talk about reliability

19 engineering, is it fair to say that your conclusion that

21 operation, care, and maintenance has an underlying

22 assumption that this machine has been engineered?

A Yes. That it's been -- that it's been

24 engineered, and it's been designed and developed.

20 the 5064T can exceed 1,760 operational hours with proper

Q If you could turn to the next page of Exhibit

3 to your knowledge, engineer this product? Did they do

4 any of the types of testing or calculations that we

5 discussed a little bit earlier in your deposition?

1 4, and I'm looking at the upper right-hand corner of

48

2 page 4, and I'm looking at your numbered paragraph

3 number 3, do you see what I'm looking at?

A Yes.

5

Q Can you please read for me the first sentence of paragraph 3?

A Yes. "Based upon work done by Weibull and

8 means and methods used in reliability engineering,

9 approximately 90 percent of machine failures do not

10 reach a wear out failure condition."

11 Q Okay. Can you explain for me what a Weibull

12 analysis is?

13 A It's a statistical analysis where data is --

14 data is collected, analyzed. Then there's a probability

15 distribution, and from that probability distribution you

16 can -- you can glean information from that that's

17 useful.

18 Q And just for someone who is a, you know, that

19 might not be an engineer, is it fair to say that a

20 Weibull analysis is essentially a function or a formula

21 that you plug certain data in and it'll allow you to

22 project the life and reliability of a product?

23 A No. It tells you -- it tells you what kind of

24 a failure it is, whether it's a time failure, or random

25 failure, or if there's a different kind of -- it's an

47 49

1 infant failure. So -- and each one of those -- each one

2 of those different failures is characteristic of a kind

3 of a product that you're -- you're looking at. So for

4 example, an electronic component often has a infant

5 failure because when they're tested coming off the

6 manufacturing line, they don't work. And so an

7 electronic failure typically fails in that part of the

8 curve that's known as an infant failure.

9 Q Okay. So I guess what I'm getting at is a

10 Weibull analysis is, in your understanding, is that it's

11 not a formula that allows an engineer to predict life

12 cycle or reliability?

13 A No. It's not used to predict life cycle.

14 Q Okay. When you use the words "machine

15 failures" in this first sentence of paragraph 3, what

16 are you referring to?

17 A A machine failure would be anything that would

18 keep it from being operational. So for example, say

19 that we have an electric motor connected to a mixer and

20 a tank, and for some reason, the machine or the electric

21 motor keeps going out. So we want to understand why

22 that -- why that engine, or the electric motor is going

23 out because they are expensive to replace. For example,

24 there's also a down time and we want to know whether

25 it's mounted incorrectly, whether there's vibrations in

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1 the system, and try to narrow down that one variable

- 2 that is important in keeping the machine and the process
- 3 operational.
- 4 Q And so in conducting a Weibull analysis, does
- 5 that require you to do a root cause analysis when you do
- 6 find failure?
- A That can be part of it. There's -- there's
- 8 different methods used. There's different methods used
- 9 to find out what there is for a cause of failure.
- 10 There's -- different methods include the five-why,
- 11 fishbone diagram. Those are -- those are simple to
- 12 implement. The -- there's data collection. The general
- 13 process is try to figure out what went wrong and use the
- 14 tools at your disposal, use the easy ones first, and
- 15 then go to the more complicated or sophisticated ones
- 16 later.
- 17 Q So and part of -- you talked a little bit
- 18 earlier that one of your skill-sets is being a problem
- 19 solver and trying to figure out what went wrong; is that
- 20 fair?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q And so that requires the collection of data,
- 23 right?
- 24 A Not always. There's -- there's a non-
- 25 destructive visual analysis. Information can be gleaned

- 1 is used to help -- help figure out -- is -- is something
- 2 you have in your toolbox to be able to analyze data for
- 3 as -- for a purpose, say, to -- to keep the -- the
- 4 machine -- to keep machines running, figure out where it

52

- 5 fits -- fits in the failure curve, and understand what
- 6 it is -- what -- what the type of problem is that you're
- 7 dealing with, so that you can come up with strategies
- 8 and solutions to ensure that the machine operates
- 9 efficiently. There's a -- uptime and -- and you can
- 10 also plan your -- your downtime. And you also have an
- 11 understanding that if you do take the machine down and,
- 12 say, replace parts, that -- that helps understand --
- 13 that helps you understand how it affects production and
- 14 things like that.
- 15 Q Is it your understanding the Weibull analysis
- 16 is commonly used by manufacturers to determine warranty
- 17 costs?
- 18 A Not to my knowledge.
- 19 Q Is it your understanding that a Weibull
- 20 analysis requires input of life data into a probability
- 21 density function?
- 22 A Life data? Not necessarily. The life -- the
- 23 life data -- the data that you put into that, you have
- 24 to understand the problems you are going after to be
- 25 able to use -- to use that. It may not be applicable.

51 53

- 1 by just the condition of equipment.
- Q Well, and I understand what you're saying.
- 3 What I'm doing this kind of circling back to perform a
- 4 true Weibull analysis for a particular machine, you need
- 5 to, at some point, collect data, right?
- 6 A Depends upon what your purpose is. If -- if
- 7 you wanted to collect data -- to collect data to get
- 8 more efficiency out of a -- out of a process, it may --
- 9 it may require that you collect the data. But
- 10 collecting the data and then analyzing it can be a very
- 11 time consuming process. It may be a process that may
- 12 not be cost effective as well.
- 13 Q Uh-huh. Okay. Have you heard of the term
- 14 "life data" for a machine or a product?
- 15 A Life data or life expectancy? Yes.
- 16 Q What does that mean?
- 17 A Life data -- life data, in terms of -- of
- 18 material fatigue, would be the number of cycles that it
- 19 can -- the number of cycles under a load that it can
- 20 endure without -- without failure or fracture for a duty 21 cycle.
- Q Would you agree with me that a Weibull
- 23 analysis is a methodology to perform an analysis of life
- 24 data?
- 25 A No. It's -- no, Weibull -- Weibull analysis

- 1 Q And so where I'm going with this, at least in
 - 2 part, is that when you're citing Weibull in reliability
 - 3 engineering for the conclusion that approximately 90
 - 4 percent of machine failures do not reach a wear-out
 - 5 failure condition, you're talking about the broad
 - 6 universe of machines, right?
 - 7 A Yes. I'm talking -- yes.
 - 8 Q You're not applying any specific data for the
 - 9 5064T to lead you to a conclusion that 90 percent of
 - 10 5064T machine failures or 90 percent of 5064Ts will not
 - 11 reach a wear-out failure condition, correct?
 - 12 A Correct. It's not specific to the 5064.
 - Q And so for paragraph 3 of page 4 of Exhibit 4,
 - 14 when you say the probability that the wear-out failure
 - 15 of the 5064T signifies equipment misuse involving human
 - 16 error, and/or lack of maintenance is high, you are
 - 17 extrapolating based upon a generality without any
 - 18 specific data for the 5064T, right?
 - 19 A Yes.
 - 20 Q In paragraph 5 of page 4, you state that,
 - 21 "DuraTech's design process relies on their experience
 - 22 and collective knowledge. Design is an aggregate effort
 - 23 where products are produced using feedback from sales
 - 24 personnel and the cumulative experience gained from
 - 25 building prior machine models." Do you see where I read



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TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY TODAY

JACKSONVILLE, FL 32256 TAMPA, FL 33602

1 that?

- 2 A Yes.
- Q And we talked about this earlier, it's your
- 4 understanding that DuraTech has engineers on staff, but
- 5 you are not aware of, as you sit here today, any
- 6 engineering that was performed on the 5064T other than
- 7 Mr. Bartle's stating that he engineered the electronic
- 8 components; is that true?
- A No. The -- my file contains the -- the CAD
- 10 data, the drawings of the 5064 machine. And before
- 11 those -- before those documents were produced, there's
- 12 some effort that -- that went on beforehand -- before
- 13 those documents were produced and finalized, and then
- 14 they can manufacture the machine.
- Q Okay. Well, do you have to be an engineer to 15
- 16 draw -- make a CAD drawing?
- 17 A The technician can make the CAD -- CAD
- 18 drawing. The reason -- the reason for -- the reason for
- 19 this -- the reason for the drawing has to come from --
- 20 well, it comes from some -- somewhere -- someone.
- 21 Q And so you're saying it might have come from
- 22 an engineer?
- 23 A I don't know where it came from.
- 24 Q Other than the fact there are CAD drawings and
- 25 that Mr. Bartle testified that he engineered the

- 1 know if that included the 5064 or not, are you aware of
- 2 any engineered test results or data that DuraTech
- 3 acquired from Fecon?
- A Currently, I -- I'm not -- I'm not aware of
- 5 that.
- 6 Q Now, when you talk about building prior
- 7 machine models in paragraph number 5 on page 4 of
- 8 Exhibit 4, you're talking about track-driven tub grind
- models; is that accurate?
- A Yes. 10
- Q Do you know how many 5064s, both wheeled and 11
- 12 track-driven, DuraTech manufactured prior to the subject
- 13
- 14 A I believe it's marked in their serial number.
- 15 The number -- the unit number. And I think that was --
- I -- I believe that that was unit number 4, so they had
- 17 -- they had others before then.
 - Q Do you know if DuraTech had ever built a
- 19 track-driven 5064 prior to the subject horizontal
- 20 grinder?

18

- 21 A I did -- I -- I believe that -- I do not know
- 22 that. I think that's -- this is their -- according to
- 23 the testimony, this was their testimony in the
- 24 depositions. This was the first one.
 - Q In paragraph 6 on page 4, you are talking

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- 1 electronics, are you aware of any other evidence in your
- 2 file that the 5064T was engineered by DuraTech?
- A There's -- well, it's based on -- it's based
- 4 on their experience of building other machines. They
- 5 have other -- they have the two other tractor machines, 6 tub grinders. They also -- they also acquired a company
- 7 called Fecon that they absorbed into their company and -
- 8 and also took all the -- and also -- that also became
- 9 their body of knowledge in their design of grinders.
- Q Do you know if any individuals at Fecon went 11 to work at DuraTech?
- 12 A I do not know that.
- 13 Q So when we were talking about CAD drawings,
- 14 did the CAD drawings for the 5064T come from Fecon?
- 15 A I don't recall that it was any Fecon -- marked 16 on that.
- 17 Q So can you tell me when you talk about
- 18 DuraTech absorbed institutional knowledge from Fecon --
- 19 and I'm paraphrasing --
- 20 A Sure.
- 21 Q -- those weren't the exact words, what
- 22 institutional knowledge are you talking about?
- 23 A Their design data. Their -- their designs,
- 24 the CAD data.
- 25 Q Other than Fecon's CAD data, which we don't

1 about the rotor bearings on the 5064T, and you say in

- 2 the last sentence of that numbered paragraph, "The
- 3 original bearings and subsequent replacement bearings
- 4 match specifications and were installed in their proper
- locations." Do you see where I read that?
- 7 Q Can you identify for me which specifications
- 8 that the original bearings and the subsequent
- replacement bearings matched?
- 10 A Those were the -- those were the
- 11 specifications that were based upon their other tub
- grinder. It uses a -- uses a similar bearing system in
- 13 there for the rotor. And that -- and that some -- and
- 14 the expansion and the fixed bearings were installed in
- their proper locations on the subject grinder. 15
- Q So you're saying the bearings on this 5064T 16
- match specifications for tub grinders that they have? 17
- A Those -- those -- that kind of bearing is used 18
- 19 in -- in their other -- other grinding equipment.
- 20 Q So on a tub grinder, where are rotor bearings 21 located?
- 22 A By the -- by the -- on each end -- on the
- 23 shaft, on each end of the rotor, underneath the tub.
- 24 Q Is it your understanding that the rotor
- 25 bearings used on a tub grinder, that those bearings have



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TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY TODAY

CORPORATE ORLANDO, FL 32801 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32256 **TAMPA, FL 33602**

- 1 been engineered by DuraTech?
- 2 A Those are -- they have -- I don't know if the
- 3 -- I don't know what engineering work has been done on
- 4 that, but they have -- they're -- they're based upon
- 5 their experience building tub grinders and their use --
- 6 their history of use in the field by their customers.
- Q Do you have any information whether the rotor
- 8 bearings used on the DuraTech tub grinders, whether
- 9 DuraTech has any data on these bearings regarding, for
- 10 example, the loads, the duty cycle, anything -- any of
- 11 that data. Have you seen that regarding bearings?
- 12 A I have -- I have not seen any -- anything like 13 that.
- 14 Q In paragraph 7 of page 4, we're talking, or
- 15 you're talking, I guess, a little bit more specifically
- 16 about the design of the bearings used on the 5064 rotor.
- 17 Do you see what I'm looking at here?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q Now, in the documents we already looked at,
- 20 specifically at the end of Exhibit 2, we talked that you
- 21 had included some selections from the Dodge bearing
- 22 catalog?
- 23 A Yes.
- Q So in paragraph 7 on page 4 of Exhibit 4,
- 25 where you're talking about bearings, you're talking

- 1 contaminants out of the bearing.
- 2 Q Are there, in your understanding, different
- 3 kinds of grease?
- 4 A The -- there are different kinds of grease,
- 5 and they can come with different additives as well.
- 6 Q Okay. And is it fair to say that the reason
- 7 there are different kinds of grease is because different
- 8 machines require different properties from its
- 9 lubricant?
- 10 A Yeah. There's different applications. There's
- 11 different environments in which the machines can run,
- 12 which would require -- that have different demands.
- 13 Q Are you aware of whether Dodge had specific
- 14 recommended types of grease for this bearing?
- 15 A They do have recommend -- they do list that, I
- 16 believe, in their operator's manual.
- 17 Q Are you aware of a -- that the DuraTech manual
- 18 in the sticker on the machine recommended a certain type
- 19 of grease for use?
- 20 A Yes it -- recommended a grease, I believe, and
- 21 then a number of -- or a volume of grease.
- 22 Q Okay. And I will just represent to you that
- 23 Mr. Rogers testified on Wednesday in this case. He's
- 24 the engineer that was hired by the plaintiff and -- I
- 25 will strike that because I can't remember what he talked

59 61

- 1 about Dodge bearings here; is that right?
 - A Yes. Yes.
- 3 Q Does Dodge recommend that the specific
- 4 bearings used in this 5064T on the rotors -- do they
- 5 recommend that that product be used in dirty
- 6 environments?
- 7 A They -- they recommend a -- they rec -- it's -
- 8 it's recommended for a relatively clean or high
- 9 temperature environment.
- 10 Q Is it your understanding that the 5064T was
- 11 used in a relatively clean environment?
- 12 A The grind -- grinding is inherently the --
- 13 grinding -- the grinding environment around the machine
- 14 is -- is dirty, yes.
- 15 Q Would it be fair to classify it as a hostile
- 16 environment for a bearing?
- 17 A Not necessarily.
- 18 Q Okay. In this paragraph 7, you also talk
- 19 about how a labyrinth design bearing and the
- 20 requirement, or I guess a better word would be the
- 21 effect of grease in maintaining a environment for that
- 22 bearing where it can continue to operate. Is that a
- 23 fair summary of what you're talking about here?
- A Yes, that's -- yes. The grease is used -- the 25 -- the grease is used to lubricate and also help keep

- 1 about. Do you have an opinion whether the grease that
 - 2 is identified on the DuraTech label, which I believe was
 - 3 Mobil 1022 is appropriate for the use that the 5064T was
 - 4 put towards?
 - 5 A I -- I believe that was recommended by the
 - 6 bearing manufacturer and they -- and they -- I believe
 - 7 that was appropriate for the -- the bearing.
 - 8 Q Okay. Have you actually, I mean, do you
 - 9 recall looking it up in the catalog to see if it was
 - 10 appropriate?
 - 11 A I remember seeing it. I didn't -- I didn't
 - 12 spend -- I spent more time looking at the bearing than I
 - 13 did at the grease.
 - 14 Q And let me just -- now might be a good chance
 - 15 to ask you: Do you have an opinion as to whether it is
 - 16 possible to over-grease a bearing?
 - 17 A No. it's -- no. Not with this kind of
 - 18 design.
 - 19 Q In paragraph 8 on page 4 of Exhibit 4, in the
 - 20 first sentence you say, "The originally installed
 - 21 bearings faultlessly operated for over 800 hours." Do
 - 22 you see where I read that?
 - 23 A Yes.
 - Q What was the -- what is the basis for that
 - 25 conclusion?



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TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY TODAY

JACKSONVILLE, FL 32256 TAMPA, FL 33602

A The testimony that -- that -- based on the

- 2 testimony that was in the file, that the first bearing
- 3 replacement occurred around 800 engine hours.
- Q Is it your understanding that 800 hours is
- 5 consistent with the bearing manufacturer's anticipated
- 6 duty life for that bearing?
 - A It's less than.
- 8 Q Do you know what the duty life is for that
- 9 bearing?
- 10 A They have various duty lives. There's -- the
- 11 catalog has formulas for calculating that.
- 12 Q Have you calculated what the duty life would
- 13 be for this bearing?
- 14 A No.
- 15 Q Would you agree with me it is substantially
- 16 less than the manufacturer's duty life?
- 17 A It -- it is less than that duty life.
- Q Now, you talk a little bit in your report, and 18
- 19 I assume you're aware of the two reports that were
- 20 prepared by ABB who I understand to be a company
- 21 affiliated with Dodge that manufactured the bearings?
- 22
- 23 Q And those -- specifically, I'm referencing the
- 24 -- the first report, one of two, where they had some
- 25 photos of bearings and they were rusty --

- 1 photographed from that first bearing failure, do you
 - 2 think the conditions that led to that failure had been
 - 3 present for some time prior to, you know, when the
 - 4 machine was actually taken apart and Mr. Vanderhelm

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- pulled that bearing off?
- A It was -- it was cumulative damage.
- Q Okay.
- 8 Yes. It was cumulative damage --
- Okay. 0
- 10 -- it occurred over a period of time.
- Okay. Do you have an opinion as to how much 11 O
- 12 time?

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- 13 A I -- well, the -- the mean time between
- 14 failure was approximately 280 hours between bearing
- 15 sets.
- 16 Q Subsequent bearing sets?
- Subsequent bearings sets. 17 A
- 18 Okay.
- 19 A Okay. So just based upon that, the -- the --
- 20 the failure may have initiated but I -- I have no way of
- knowing or proving it, but it may have initiated
- anywhere from 200 hours to 300 hours prior to the first 22
- 23 set of bearings failing.
- 24 Q Okay. And that number is based solely upon,
- 25 as you said, the failure interval for subsequent

63

- 2 -- do you know what I'm talking about?
- A Yes. That was the first set of bearings that
- 4 were analyzed at the 800 hours.
- Q Okay. Would you agree with me that that first 5
- 6 set of bearings that's identified in the first ABB
- 7 report reflected a very substantial deterioration and
- 8 failure, based on the photographs of the cylinder
- 9 rolling units, things like that.
- A That's -- that was a -- that was a -- that was
- 11 -- what was your word again?
- 12 Q Substantial.
- 13 A Substantial, yes. It was a substantial
- 14 failure, yes.
- Q Okay. Is that something that, you know, for
- 16 lay people like me, you know, when something's wrong
- 17 with my car, there's, like, two ways I think about it.
- 18 The first way is, you know, your serpentine belt snaps
- 19 and that's an acute thing. It happens, it fails and
- 20 your engine stops. You can also, you know, drive your
- 21 car for a period of time without coolant, for example,
- 22 and that -- your engine's going to deteriorate and then
- 23 it's going to fail eventually, where it's a process.
- A Yes. 24
- 25 With respect to the bearings that were

- 1 bearings, right?
 - A Yes.
 - 3 Q Now, the bearings that are identified in the
 - 4 second ABB report, which I understand -- I don't know,
 - 5 but it's my understanding that that's the second pair
 - 6 that were replaced. Would you agree with me that their
 - condition was not as bad as the first set?
 - A No, their condition was -- their condition was
 - -- it failed. They were unusable so their condition --
- 10 their condition didn't allow the machine to function.
- And I also recall from Cortes' (phonetic) deposition, he
- 12 said that the vibrations of the machine started to
- 13 appear in the first month, if I recall correctly.
- 14 Q When the first set of bearings were replaced,
- 15 did the technician that do the replacement determine
- 16 that the vibration had been resolved?
- A Not to my knowledge. I -- based on the 17
- deposition, I believe that John VanderHelm (phonetic) 18
- 19 said that it -- that it helped.
- 20 Q And who is Mr. VanderHelm employed by?
- 21 A Red Barn Equipment.
- 22. Q And is it your understanding that that was
- 23 DuraTech's dealer in Modesto, California?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 On looking to page 5 of Exhibit 4, in numbered



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TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY TODAY

CORPORATE ORLANDO, FL 32801 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32256 TAMPA, FL 33602

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1 paragraph 12, you say that, "No party has knowledge that

- 2 the 5064T grinder was idle long enough to disassemble
- 3 the hammermill. What does that mean? What are you
- 4 saying there?
- 5 A What I mean by that is that -- that they've
- 6 taken the hammer tips off the hammer -- or off the mill,
- 7 weighed each one. They've -- they've taken -- if they
- 8 needed to take the component that holds the hammer to
- 9 the -- the rotation part of the mill, made sure that
- 10 there was -- that -- that -- that those were balanced
- 11 properly and weighed properly, and that they were
- 12 counter balanced on each -- each side of the rotor. Then
- 13 -- then they -- they would have balanced the rotor
- 14 without any of those components and then reassembled
- 15 that. And there's -- that would have taken a long time
- 16 to do and -- and that's what I mean by that. I didn't
- 17 think it was down long enough to really troubleshoot and
- 18 figure out the root cause.
- 19 Q So are you saying that NuTech refused to keep
- 20 the grinder down long enough to do that?
- 21 A I don't know.

8 find.

13 bearings?

19 customers.

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- 22 Q Do you know if that was ever -- if DuraTech or
- 23 Red Barn ever said to NuTech, you need to put this out
- 24 of service for a lengthy period of time so we can

A No, that I don't -- say that again.

Q Yeah. Did, I mean, did either DuraTech or

4 these. Did DuraTech or anyone at Red Barn ever say to

A No. There's no record of that in the -- in

7 the testimony for the depositions that I -- that I could

10 your first conclusion that DuraTech correctly specified

11 the rotor bearings. And my question for you is: What

A Experience of building -- experience --

15 experience of building other grinders. Having either

17 exemplar grinder, and then also a -- a history of -- of

18 use of the machines that they manufacturing -- by their

Q Well, would you need to know -- in order for

21 DuraTech to spec the bearings through Dodge, would Dodge

Q For DuraTech to properly specify bearings,

25 does DuraTech need to know the duty cycle loads?

16 5064 grinders out in the field operating such as the

22 need to know the size constraints?

A That's one of the parameters.

12 information is necessary to properly specify rotor

Q Okay. Turning to page 6. And I'm looking at

3 NuTech ever -- okay. Now I'm getting mixed up with

5 NuTech, we need to disassemble the hammermill?

25 disassemble the hammermill?

- 1 A The -- they need to know the -- the shaft, the
 - 2 rotational speed, and they don't need -- they will --
 - 3 they will provide a -- I'm trying to remember how they

68

69

- 4 used -- their term. They will provide a allowable
- 5 stress and the -- and the catalog referred to it as an
- 6 allowable stress.
 - Q Is that similar to a load?
- A Oh yes. Or an allowable load, yeah.
- Q In order to properly spec the rotor bearings,
- 10 does DuraTech need to know what kind of life expectancy
- 11 or L10 for the bearing?
 - A No, not necessarily.
 - Q Does DuraTech need to know the environment?
 - A They -- they do know the environment.
- 15 Q Okay. And again, just to clarify, you're not
- 16 aware -- other than the CAD drawings, of any of that
- 17 data being anywhere in the possession of DuraTech?
- 18 A I -- I don't know what -- I don't know what
- 19 kind of engineering data that they have.
- 20 Q Your second conclusion is that contaminated
- 21 grease within the bearing indicates that the bearing
- 22 maintenance was insufficient in terms of grease volume
- 23 and/or frequency. Do you see where I read that on page
- 24 6 of Exhibit 4?
- 25 A Yes. Page 6, paragraph marked 2.

67

- 1 Q Uh-huh. Is it your opinion that the original
 - 2 lubrication schedule, including the lubrication
 - 3 intervals and the lubrication quantity which is on the
 - 4 sticker of the rotor bearing, is sufficient for the
 - 5 5064T in the environment in which it was operated?
 - 6 A It depends upon -- it -- that depends on the -
 - 7 I believe it's -- I believe that those general
 - 8 recommendations are sufficient. However, those are
 - 9 guidelines and -- and each customer that they have
 - 10 operates the machine in a different manner. So there
 - 11 may be different -- different lubrication requirements
 - 12 that -- depending upon the environment and also the
 - 13 manner and frequency with which the machine is used.
 - 14 Q So it's your opinion that the sticker was
 - 15 sufficient for NuTech?
 - 16 A It was -- it was a general guideline and I
 - 17 think it was, I believe -- I think it was sufficient.
 - 18 Q Have you seen any evidence that NuTech did not
 - 19 follow the lubrication schedule that was on the sticker
 - 20 of the rotor bearing?
 - 21 A I -- I do not know, like, I don't know what
 - 22 their -- I don't know what their maintenance schedule
 - 23 was.
 - MR. LEIBEL: Right. We're going to take our
 - 25 next break and we're going to do it quick and we're



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12

going to try and get out of here by noon, okay? 1

- 2 COURT REPORTER: Uh-huh.
- 3 MR. LEIBEL: Just a couple of minutes.
- 4 (OFF THE RECORD)
- 5 BY MR. LEIBEL:
- 6 Q All right. I'm going to hand to you what I've 7 marked as Exhibit 5.
- 8 (EXHIBIT 5 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION)
- 9 MR. EICHMANN: Just put it in the pile.
 - Q Can you tell me what Exhibit 5 is?
- A Yes. It's the engineering report that I --11
- 12 prepared after my inspection in California of the
- 13 subject grinder and the exemplar grinder and -- and
- 14 dated February 28, 2020.
- Q Okay. And the same thing we talked about with 15
- 16 respect to Exhibit 4. I'm going to refer to page
- 17 numbers within Exhibit 5 according to the page number on
- 18 the top right-hand corner; is that okay?
- 19 A Yes.

10

- 2.0 Q Turning to page 3, there's a section marked
- 21 "material review" and in the first paragraph of that
- 22 section, the last sentence, you talk about NuTech
- 23 modified the original configuration of the 5064T by
- 24 putting a spreader on instead of the conveyor. Is it
- 25 your opinion that that modification has any relevance to

1 the changes you made; is that okay?

- A Yes.
- Q Now, one of the issues you talk a little bit

72

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- 4 about, and I guess you talk about it in both reports, is
- 5 the onset of the rotor imbalance or where the mill went
- 6 out of balance. Did you look through the deposition of
- Bob Strahm at all?
- 8 A Yes.
- Q And you're aware that Mr. Strahm in April --
- towards the end of April of 2018, that he went to
- California and observed the 5064T in operation?
 - A Yes.
- 13 Q Did Mr. Strahm observe any vibrations while
- 14 the machine was grinding during that visit? Do you
- recall from his testimony? 15
- 16 A It's -- it -- there is a statement in his --
- 17 there's a statement in his testimony that he did -- he
- 18 did notice that the machine had vibration during that
- 19
- 20 Q Okay. Did he notice that it was vibrating or
- did he notice some hairline cracks that led him to 21
- 22 assume it was vibrating; do you recall?
- 23 A I'd have to look in my -- I'd have to look in
- 24

71

25 Q Okay. And I think your index -- I've just

1 the issues in this case?

- A No. The -- the first -- their first attempt
- 3 at modify -- or their first attempt of hanging on the --
- 4 or attaching the spreaders to the grinder resulted in
- 5 the discharge chute falling. And then they removed the
- 6 discharge chute and just placed it directly on the
- 7 discharge conveyor from the machine.
- Q And, is it your understanding that NuTech is
- 9 making any type of a claim about the failure of that 10 discharge chute?
- 11 A No, I do not know.
- Q Now, going down the, you know, towards the
- 13 end, you've got little bullets -- sentences. And my
- 14 review of this is that a lot of the information in this
- 15 Exhibit 5 is the same, you know, the same exact words
- 16 you used in parts of Exhibit 4. Is that a fair --
- 17

23

- 18 Q -- statement? And how did you go about
- 19 preparing Exhibit 5? Did you just open the file up on
- 20 your computer and then add information as needed?
- 21 A Yes. I -- I created a copy, changed the cover
- 22 page, and then -- and then added information to it.
- Q Okay. And so I'm not going to ask you about 24 anything Exhibit 5 that we already discussed in Exhibit
- 25 4. All I'm going to do is just kind of jump ahead to

1 handed you back Exhibit 2, I think.

- A Yes. On page 9622 he -- he was asked, "When
- 3 you inspected the 5064T, did you see anything, any
- 4 problems?" He responded, "Nothing alarming. I did not
- 5 find a cra-" -- "I did find a crack on one and I
- 6 searched for this. I searched pretty high and low and I
- 7 found a crack, which is" -- "I would call wear and tear
- 8 on the machine, because it's -- it's a grinder,
- otherwise sheet metal being bellowed out. It's typical
- 10 of wood being forced into the -- nothing, the floor --
- 11 the floor has grips on it." So to answer your question,
- he did know that there was cracks in the machine. 12
- 13 Q Did you find any indication that he testified
- 14 that he observed the machine vibrating excessively at
- 15 that time in April of 2018?
- A He did not -- in his testimony, he did not 16
- mention about -- did not mention anything about
- vibration -- vibrating excessively. However, on page
- 19 95, line 12, the question was asked, "When you went to
- 20 NuTech on April 25, 2018, what did you observe with
- 21 respect to the machine?" He responded, "It was running.
- 22 In fact, we went out there with a NuTech crew and along
- 23 with other detailers and we requested them to shut it
- 24 down so we could take a closer look at it. We observed
- 25 it for one of the -- one of the things that can cause



2.

1 bearings to go out is vibration. We didn't have any

- 2 equipment to test it, but we just visibly checked it. So
- 3 we asked them to shut it down so we could take a closer
- 4 look and we did."
- Q If you could turn -- going back to Exhibit 5.
- 6 And I will have you just clip that exhibit back
- 7 together. And if you could flip ahead to page 10. On
- 8 the bottom photograph on page 10, it looks like you've
- 9 taken a picture of some sticks that look like it's
- 10 located in the -- a cavity holding a cylinder. Can you
- 11 explain what you're depicting there?
- 12 A Yes. This is a -- this is a cavity, it's on
- 13 the right side of the machine, I believe. Yes. It's on
- 14 the right side of the machine and it -- on -- in the
- 15 inset in the photograph above it shows an overall view
- 16 of where the photograph was taken relative to the
- 17 machine before we took a close-up of the cavity. So
- 18 then the picture below that on page 10 shows -- shows
- 19 that picture within the cavity itself. And that cavity
- 20 holds the cylinder that raises and lowers the table, I
- 21 believe is what it's referred to.
- 22 Q Okay.
- 23 A It -- the front table assembly is what it's
- 24 connected to. And -- and the significance of this
- 25 picture is that the -- the trees and debris that's in

- A Yes. 1
 - Q And so is it fair to say that that material
- 3 that you're seeing in that cavity, it indicates that
- 4 material was pushed into the back end of the cavity.
- 5 Well, let me ask that in a different way. That was a
- 6 poor question. Can you provide the basis to me for your

76

- 7 assumption that this material indicates it was pushed
- 8 into the mill as opposed to being pushed into the cavity
- near the table?
- A The material that wound up in this cavity was 10
- placed there as the operator manipulated the trees as he 11
- 12 was loading the chute. And the -- the basis of that is
- -- is the -- the video evidence taken by the drone
- 14 showing that the operator had -- had manipulated the
- 15 trees as he placed them into the chute to assist the --
- 16 the feeding.
- 17 Q Well, I guess what I'm getting at is it's
- 18 certainly possible to get material in here if the
- 19 operator was lifting the tree over the table and
- dropping it on the floor; isn't that true? 20
- 21 A I'm -- I'm not sure how the mechanics of that
- 22 would work. If he's placing it -- if he's -- if he's
- taking his machinery and dropping it over to the side --
- 24 the side into the -- into the table, I'm not sure how
- 25 that mechanism would work, getting the trees -- tree

77 75

- 1 that cavity is difficult to -- the trees and -- trees
- 2 and sticks that are in there cannot get in there unless
- 3 they were pushed or placed or shoved in there.
- Q Okay. And so the question -- the follow-up
- 5 question I have is if you look at the bottom picture on
- 6 page 10, on the right-hand side there, you have kind of
- 7 a narrative section and you say in the last sentence,
- 8 "Debris here indicates that material was pushed into the
- 9 hammermill as the grinder was loaded." Do you see where
- 10 I'm reading?
- 11 A Yes.

20

- Q Now, this cavity that you're point -- you're 12
- 13 depicting in that photograph, that's on the very end of
- 14 the grinder, right?
- A It's on the front end -- front end of the
- 16 grinder. The front of the chute.
- 17 Q Okay. The front of the chute. And how far --
- 18 what's the distance between that cavity and the mill
- 19 itself? Did you take any measurements at all?
 - A I did not take measurements. I had the -- I
- 21 have the CAD -- CAD drawings, and there's also the
- 22 specifications which have dimensions on those.
- 23 Q Okay. Well, and I guess the significance is
- 24 we're talking about a number of feet between the

25 hammermill and this cavity; is that true?

1 branches placed into that cavity.

- Q Well, how would the mechanism work if he's
- 3 getting it in the cavity? I mean, is he pulling the
- 4 machine along the length of the wall and then pushing it
- into the mill?
- A Yeah. Yes. He would have to -- he would have
- -- when he's -- as he's manipulating the trees and
- placing them into the feed chute, he would have -- he --
- at some point one of those movements would be -- would
- be pushing the material towards the hammermill.
- 11 Q Can you please turn to page 14 of Exhibit 5.
- 12 In the bottom picture on this page, you show where a
- 13 counterbalance weight from the rotor, you know, your
- conclusion is that a weight was removed. Do you see
- 15 what I'm looking at?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q Do you know or have any, you know, idea who
- removed that counterbalance weight? 18
- 19 A No. I don't -- I do not have any idea. The -
- 20 - the witness-mark just indicates that it had been
- 21 removed, but I don't know by whom or when.
- 22 Q Okay. And so you're not concluding that
- 23 NuTech was removing counterbalance weights?
- 24 A No. I'm not. No.
 - Q Turning to page 15. The last bullet on this



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1 page, you said that, "The speed of the feed floor RPM

- 2 was set at a 100 percent and the speed of the feed
- 3 roller RPM was set at 70 percent." Do you see where I'm
- 4 reading?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Does that have any significance to your
- 7 opinions in this case?
- A The operations manual provided by DuraTech for
- 9 grinding logs recommended a feed floor and a feed roller
- 10 setting of 45 percent.
- Q Do you draw any conclusions from the findings 11
- 12 that you saw, you know, this finding you have identified
- 13 on page 15 of Exhibit 5?
- A The -- the inference I can make is that the --
- 15 the feed floor RPM and the feed roller RPM was set
- 16 higher than the guideline to increase throughput.
- 17 Q And you certainly understand that increasing
- 18 throughput is the goal of almost every machine, right?
- 19 A Not necessarily.
- Q Okay. Well, throughput is money for most 20
- 21 people that use machines, right?
- 22 A Throughput -- throughput does affect the --
- 23 the amount of money that they can make, yes.
- 24 Q Did you see anywhere in DuraTech's manual that
- 25 they say do not use -- do not turn the speed of the feed

- 1 debris and dirt from the machine.
 - Q So he had used it for six hours. Did he --
 - 3 was it your understanding that that's a normal day for

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- 4 that grinder?
- 5 A It's my understanding that was a normal day
- 6 for him.
 - Q Okay. And what I'm getting at is did you get
- 8 any information as to, you know, like example, how many
- hours per week that grinder was used?
- 10 A No, I didn't -- I didn't get specifically.
- Just based upon his -- his six-hour, two-hour, six-hour 11
- maintenance. He -- he worked an eight-hour shift. So
- he's grinding for six and then care for the machine
- approximately an hour, an hour-and-a-half, two hours.
- 15 Q Okay. When he's maintaining the machine, is
- 16 the engine running; do you know?
- 17 A He -- he runs the engine as he's greasing the
- 18 rotor-bearings.
- 19 Q Okay. Did you observe him grease the rotor-
- 20 bearings?
- 21 A No. He was -- he was finished with that
- 22 portion.
- 23 Q Now, I thought you said earlier that you
- 24 observed him grinding almond trees; is that right?
- 25 A Yes.

79

- 1 floor up to 100 percent?
- A No. Those -- those were recommendations for 3 settings.
 - Q Now, the second half of this page 15 in
- 5 Exhibit 5, is where you're evaluating what you are
- 6 calling an exemplar grinder; is that correct?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q First of all, tell me when this inspection of
- 9 the exemplar grinder occurred?
- A The same day that we saw the subject grinder.
- 11 Q While you were there inspecting, what you call
- 12 the exemplar, did you have any discussions with anyone
- 13 there?
- 14 A The operator.
- 15 Q Okay. Do you know the name of the operator?
- A Miguel. I do not know his last name. 16
- 17 Did Miguel voice any complaints about the O
- 18 5064?
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q Did Miguel or anyone tell you how often that
- 21 5064 was used?
- A The day that we arrived he had been grinding
- 23 for six hours and then when we arrived on the site, he
- 24 was in the process of maintaining the machine. He was -
- 25 he was using compressed air to blow -- to blow off the

- Q Did Miguel tell you that the primary use of
 - this 5064 was to grind almond trees?
 - 3 A Yes. That's what they were doing that day.
 - Q I mean, but did he tell you that's how they
 - 5 normally use it?
 - A Yes.
 - 7 Q So he was already maintaining, was at the end
 - of his shift, he was cleaning and greasing and doing all
 - that stuff on the machine?
 - 10
 - 11 Did he decide to grind some trees to show you
 - 12 how to do it?
 - 13 A Yes. He volunteered.
 - Q Okay. How many trees did he grind while you 14
 - 15
 - 16 A He -- he had a front-end loader with a grapple
 - and it grabbed -- he loaded up one load, placed it into 17
 - the -- into the chute and ground those trees, and then
 - 19 followed by another one.
 - 20 Q Okay. So is one load, is that two trees, is
 - 21 that a number of trees?
 - 22 A That was -- that was however many trees he
 - 23 could grasp with his front-end loader and grapple. So
 - 24 it was two, three. I don't -- I don't recall.
 - 25 Q How long in total did you observe the



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1 operation of this exemplar 5064?

- A We were there approximately an hour-and-a-
- 3 half, two hours.
- Q Now, in this, your first bullet there, you
- 5 say, "Almond trees were prepped before the grinding
- 6 operation. Root balls were cut from the trees so dirt
- 7 could dry and fall from the root ball before being
- 8 ground." Is that -- so explain to me how you knew that.
- 9 Did Miguel tell you? Did you see it?
- 10 A We physically saw it. There was -- there --
- 11 behind the grinder was the prepped trees and the trees
- 12 had their root balls cut off. The root balls were set
- 13 off to one side and allowed to -- to -- to dry first.
- 14 The trees were fed through the grinder first and then
- 15 the root balls were subsequently ground.
- 16 Q Okay.
- 17 A So after all the almond trees have been
- 18 ground.
- 19 Q So, like, they were chain-sawed off, is that
- 20 a --
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q Okay. Now, you talked a little bit about, in
- 23 both your evaluation of the exemplar and the 5064T, the
- 24 subject grinder, about the side walls on the 5064T were
- 25 bowed. And on the exemplar 5064, they were straight?

1 issues. And I can't recall right now, but I don't -- I

- 2 don't -- I don't recall whether they replaced rotor-
- 3 bearings or not.
 - Q Okay. Do you know when the exemplar 5064 was

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- 5 manufactured?
- 6 A That's contained in the serial number, I
- 7 believe. I believe it was manufactured three years
- 8 prior to the sale. So 2014, if I'm recalling correctly,
- the subject grinder.
- Q Do you know how many hours the 5060 -- the 10
- exemplar 5064 had on it when it was sold to the current 11
- 12 -- I think you identified Castle Farms in Winter Park?
- 13 A I did, but I did not know that.
 - Q Would that have any importance to your
- 15 opinions?

14

- 16 A No. Not necessarily.
- 17 Q Could you please turn to page 19 of Exhibit 5?
- 18 In this first opinion we mentioned, you know, we've
- talked a little bit. This appears to be the same
- general conclusion that was contained in your first
- report. Except this one specifically has a basis that
- 22 you've identified there. Do you see what I'm looking
- 23 at?

83

- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q Other than the basis you've identified at the

2

- What conclusions do you draw from that?
- A Collisions with some other machinery. There
- 4 -- there was -- had to be some other machine that was
- 5 either trying to manipulate the trees or compress the
- 6 trees while they were in the feed chute. And as they
- 7 were doing that operation, the -- the two machines 8 collided and the loser was the side walls of the feed
- 9 chute on the subject grinder.
- Q What do you know about the history of this 11 exemplar grinder?
- 12. A It was sold by another dealer in California. I
- 13 don't recall who the name was. However, it's in that --
- 14 it's in the testimony, and they have -- they have
- 15 approximately 2,700 hours on the machine. It -- they
- 16 have had minor problems with it. They've cared for it
- 17 and they have -- they're happy with the machine, so --
- Q Okay. 18
- 19 A So as far as -- as far as the -- the sales
- 20 history, the repair history, I don't -- I have -- I
- 21 don't have much information regarding that.
- 22 Q Did you ask them whether they've had to
- 23 replace any rotor bearings?
- A They have not had to replace -- if -- we did
- 25 ask about the -- we did ask about the -- about major

1 bottom of page 19 of Exhibit 5, do you have any other

- 2 basis for this conclusion?
- 3 A No. Those are my current -- that's the
- 4 current basis that I have.
- Q So my understanding of what the word
- "exemplar" means -- and let me ask my -- doesn't matter.
- What's your understanding of what the word "exemplar"
- 8 means?
- 9 A Exemplar means -- exemplar means that a
- machine is identical to -- to another machine, either in
- form or function. And designed -- and designed roughly
- for the same purpose -- for the same purpose. 12
- 13 Q Are you aware of any differences between the 14 exemplar and the subject grinder?
- 15 A One is a tracked vehicle -- tracked machine,
- 16 and one has axles -- three axles under it -- under it.
- 17 Q Now, when you watched the video, are you aware
- that NuTech was grinding almond trees while the 5064T 18
- 19 was moving?
- 20 Α Yes.
- 21 Was the exemplar grinder able to grind on the
- 22 go?
- 23 No. It was stationary.
- 24 Does the fact that the exemplar grinder was
- 25 stationary and on tires as opposed to mobile and on



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1 steel tracks, have any effect on properly specifying the

- 2 rotor bearings in your opinion?
- 3 A No. No.
- 4 Q Is it your opinion that a manufacturer that
- 5 has one working product establishes the specifications
- 6 for other products from your perspective as an engineer?
 - A Did they draw specifications from the machines
- 8 they prior built to -- yes, they did -- yes. They do
- 9 that.
- 10 Q That one's enough?
- 11 A That one specification is enough?
- 12 Q That one working product is enough?
- 13 A No. They have several. They have -- they
- 14 have three other machines that are -- that are in use.
- 15 Q Have you inspected any of the other -- well,
- 16 so there's four total, right?
- 17 A There's four total.
- 18 Q One is the 5064T?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q And then there's three 5064s on wheels, right?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q And you've inspected one of those?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q So there's two other out there?
- 25 A Yes.

1 Q Okay. Now, you say, "Machinery dynamics" and

88

- 2 then you have a footnote to a -- you know, what looks
- 3 like a book, a handbook. Do you see what I'm looking
- 4 at?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Is there any particular chapter or page that
- 7 you relied upon for that conclusion?
- 8 A No. No. That's just a general handbook on
- 9 machinery dynamics.
- 10 Q Okay. When you inspected the 5064T, did you
- 11 observe any physical evidence of damage to the rotor
- 12 that you believe was caused by pushing trees into the
- 13 rotor?
- 14 A Damage to the rotor itself? I -- what I
- 15 observed was various wear on different hammer tips. And
- 16 when I operated the machine -- the machine at low -- low
- 17 RPM or high RPM, it vibrated. It vibrated badly even at
- 18 low RPM.

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- 19 Q Well, regarding the hammer tips, they wear
- 20 when the machine is being operated perfectly, right?
 - A Yes, they do wear.
- 22 Q Okay. And where I'm going with that, I asked
- 23 you whether you observed any physical evidence of damage
- 24 to the rotor that you believe was caused by trees being
- 25 pushed into the rotor?

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- 1 Q Have you inspected the two others that we
- 2 haven't talked about?
- 3 A No, I have not.
- 4 Q And so whether those machines are having any
- 5 problems is unknown to you, right?
- 6 A That's correct. I do not know the condition
- 7 of those machines.
- 8 Q Okay. So as we sit here today, we're only
- 9 aware of two machines, right?
- 10 A Yes
- 11 Q One that works and one that doesn't?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Okay. If you could please turn to paragraph 2
- 14 on page 20. And the second sentence of paragraph 2 you
- 15 make the conclusion that, "Bearings don't cause
- 16 vibrations. However, vibrations damage bearings." Do
- 17 you see where I read that?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 O And what is the basis for that conclusion?
- 20 A The basis for that conclusion is that the
- 21 bearings, if there's any sort of imbalance in it, in a
- 22 rotating machine, that those vibrations would be --
- 23 would be carried to the bearings, to the framework. And
- 24 so that's the weakest link in that system. So the
- 25 damage would occur there first.

- 1 A I didn't observe any physical defects, like,
 - 2 cracks or --
 - 3 Q Okay.
 - 4 A -- or that there was -- there was gaps between
 - 5 the tie rods and the -- I do not know the name of the
 - 6 part that holds the hammer tip. But there was -- we
 - 7 noted there was gaps, I believe there's a bunch of
 - 8 pictures. There's a lot of pictures of those in --
 - 9 in -- in the file. And so -- so to answer your
 - 10 question, I don't -- I didn't see any sort of obvious
- 11 physical -- physical damage to it.
- 12 Q On --
- 13 A Let -- let me back up. The physical -- I
- 14 mean, the physical thing that we did observe, that could
- 15 indicate that it was damaged was that when we tried to
- 16 rotate it, it was -- it required a lot of effort. To do
- 17 it by hand required both Chip and I to do that.
- 18 Otherwise, for one person to rotate the -- the
- 19 hammermill had to stand on one of the -- one of the logs
- 20 and started to rotate. So it's -- it was very difficult
- 21 to rotate by hand.
- 22 Q Could that be indicative of another set of
- 23 bearings that are shot, too?
- 24 A That could be -- that could be that the
- 25 bearings are -- are malfunctioned. Yes.



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Q On page 20, paragraph 6, you say that sometime

2 prior to the first bearing replacements, around 800

3 hours, imbalance and vibration in the hammermill

4 occurred and continued thereafter. Do you see what I'm

- 5 looking at?
- A Yes.
- 7 Q Can you provide me the basis for that
- 8 sentence?
- A Yes. The basis for that sentence was that --
- 10 that they had replaced the fuel tank. There was cracks
- 11 in the fuel tank. There was records from Caterpillar
- 12 that the air filter or air housing had cracked. There
- 13 was also a record that the fuel base or the oil filter
- 14 base had cracked and needed to be replaced. And -- and
- 15 I believe one of -- I believe in John VanderHelm's
- 16 deposition, he stated that after the bearings had been
- 17 replaced, the machine continued to vibrate, but the
- 18 vibrations weren't as severe.
- Q In the next sentence, you say subsequent
- 20 vibrations were overlooked. See what I'm looking at?
- 21
- 22 Q Who are you talking about, overlooked
- 23 subsequent vibrations?
- 24 A The operators, the owner -- the owners of --
- 25 of NuTech.

- 1 can contribute to the bearing failure as well.
- Q Okay. Can you think of anything else that

92

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- 3 would cause rotor imbalance?
- A Grinding stones, concrete, things that wasn't
- meant to be ground.
- 6 Q Is there anything else?
 - A I'm thinking here.
- 8 Q Is it possible the rotor itself could have a
- problem?

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- A The rotor could -- the rotor could've been 10
- damaged by something. The rotor -- the shaft of the 11
- 12 rotor could be banana-shaped, for example.
- 13 MR. LEIBEL: We've been going about an hour. Is
- everyone okay if we just keep going and try and 14
- 15 finish it? It's about noon but I think I can get it
 - done in probably 15 minutes.
- 17 MR. EICHMANN: Let's do it.
 - MR. LEIBEL: Okay. Are you okay?
- 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. I'm -- yes.
 - BY MR. LEIBEL:
- Q I'm going to hand you what I've marked as 21
- 22 Exhibit 6. I will represent to you, Mr. Thomazin, that
- this is the report of Josh Rogers.
- 24 (EXHIBIT 6 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION)
- 25 A Yes.

Q Is there anyone else who overlooked

- 2 vibrations?
- 3 A Not to my knowledge.
 - Q Okay. Do you have an opinion? And I'm
- 5 looking at paragraph 7 on page 21. Do you have an
- 6 opinion as to what the source of the rotor imbalance is?
- A I believe that the source of rotor imbalance
- 8 could be due to multiple -- could be cumulative from
- 9 multiple factors.
- Q Okay. What factors?
- 11 A One could be -- one could be pushing trees
- 12 into the rotor, improper maintenance, or lack of grease
- 13 in the bearings.
- 14 Q So if the bearings aren't greased, do you
- 15 believe that'll put the rotor out of balance?
- A No. No. The bearings will not -- the
- 17 bearings don't cause the rotor imbalance, but a lack of
- 18 grease can cause the -- can cause the bearings to
- 19 overheat and -- and fail.
- 20 Q Anything else that may be causing rotor
- 21 imbalance other than pushing trees in?
- A Yes. Well, let's see. How do I explain it?
- 23 Yes. The other thing that can cause the rotor imbalance
- 24 is that worn hammer tips, if they're replaced randomly, 25 that will lead to rotor imbalance, which can -- which

- Q Have you had a chance to see this before?
 - 2
 - 3 Q Okay. And so generally speaking, I was
 - 4 wondering if you can identify for me -- well, let me ask
 - 5 first: Did you identify in this report any conclusions
 - that you disagree with?
 - 7 A Yes.
 - 8 Q Okay. Which conclusions do you disagree with?
 - A I've turned to page 14 of 15 in the ESI report
 - 10 and the subject heading on that page is "Opinions," and
 - below those -- below those, that subject title is his
 - bullet point opinions. 12
 - 13 O Okay.
 - 14 A So I'll just go through each one of those.
 - 15 Q Okay. And let's -- we'll just go -- you
 - 16 identify it, and then I'll ask some follow-up questions
 - and then you can move onto the next one. Is that okay? 17
 - A Yes. Yes.
 - 19 Q Okay. What is the first opinion that you
 - 20 disagree with?

18

- 21 A The first bullet point.
- 22. Okay.
- 23 The first bullet point says, "No evidence was
- 24 found to support that the field service loads
- 25 experienced by the subject grinder under any in-service



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1 condition, including those by the NuTech application had

- 2 been calculated and/or measured to be understood by
- 3 DuraTech to support the design of the 5064T horizontal
- 4 grinder." The subject exemplar was out there grinding
- 5 all the trees approximately 12 miles away and was doing
- 6 -- was handling the job well. The 5064T, when it left
- 7 the factory, was in balance. They also have two other
- 8 types of track grinders in operation that are grinding
- 9 as -- grinding wood waste as well. So they have -- they
- 10 have some knowledge and they have some experience that
- 11 the service loads experienced by their grinders is --
- 12 fits the -- fit is -- fits the function of the machine.
- 13 Q Okay. So what information do you have that
- 14 the 5064T left the factory with the rotor in balance?
- 15 What are you relying on?
 - A I'm relying on -- well, for the first 800
- 17 hours there was -- the bearings -- the bearings had no
- 18 failure. And the -- the rotor was in balance when it
- 19 left the factory. They had it -- they had it

2 had never ground wood waste before?

11 NuTech grinder was being used?

17 and cared for the machine very well.

23 machines, right? This one.

5 - on the -- in their lot. It was a part of their

- 20 grinding -- or they -- they didn't grind any wood waste
- 21 when they visited the facility in July of 2017, being
- 22 representing -- representatives of Red Barn and NuTech.

A I'm -- I'm -- do not know what it did before

Q And you say the exemplar grinder, when you

4 that. According to the testimony, it was -- it was on -

8 observed it, appeared to be handling the job well. Is

10 grinder was being used in a manner similar to what the

A No. I didn't assume it was being used in a

14 that machine understood that his paycheck relied on that

15 machine doing its function. So he -- he maintained and

16 cared for the machine in a manner -- well, he maintained

Q Okay. And let me ask my question a little bit

9 it fair to say that you're assuming that the exemplar

13 manner similar. It was -- it was -- the operator of

19 differently. It's your assumption that the use of the

20 exemplar 5064 was similar. Meaning the hours it was

21 operated per week, the types of grinding it did. You're

22 assuming that that was -- it's the same between the two

A Yes. As far as the -- as far as the material

- 23 Q They did or they didn't?
- 24 A They didn't -- they didn't grind any wood
- 25 waste.

6 inventory.

12.

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- 1 Q Okay. And so the other thing I'm getting at,
 - 2 I mean, if the exemplar grinder was being used five
 - 3 hours a month, I mean, clearly that would be a different

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- 4 expected duty, right?
- 5 A Yes. That would be a different -- it'd be a
- 6 different duty cycle, a different maintenance cycle.
 - Q And so if that were true, your reliance on an
- 8 exemplar grinder or that particular exemplar grinder
- 9 wouldn't have merit, right?
- 10 A I believe it would have merit, still. The --
- 11 the operation and maintenance -- or the performance of
- 12 the machine depends upon the maintenance, not
- 13 maintenance and care and operation of that machine. So
- 14 whether you use it -- whether you're using it two hours
- 15 a day or 12 hours a day, the -- the health, or the
- 16 maintenance of that machine in order to keep it running,
- 17 depends heavily upon how it's maintained.
- 18 Q So if the evidence showed that that machine
- 19 was used a total of 12 hours between October of 2019 and
- 20 the end of February of 2020 when you were there, that
- 21 would have no relevance to your opinions?
- 22 A That machine, which -- which machine are
- 23 you --

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- 24 Q The exemplar 5064.
 - A That would -- in terms of the total hours?

Q And it's your understanding that -- that 5064T

1 O Uh-huh.

- A No, that would -- that would not -- the --
- 3 well, if they were -- if that time that they were using
- 4 the machine and they were grinding rocks, that would --
- 5 that would have, whether or not they are supposed to,
- 6 that would -- that would have an effect. So if you're
- 7 talking about the number of hours being comparable
- 8 between exemplar machine -- between the exemplar and
- 9 subject machine, that's -- that's, you know, that --
- 10 that doesn't matter really. So it's the care and
- 11 operation, and it also helps if it's used for what it's
- 12 -- what it's grinding.
- 13 Q But even if that machine only grinds yard
- 14 waste, you think it's safe to draw a conclusion that
- 15 that exemplar 5064, the fact that's still operating, you
- 16 can draw conclusions about the 5064 subject grinder in
- 17 this case?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q And your opinion would be unaffected by any
- 20 evidence that the exemplar 5064 was not ever used for
- 21 almond orchard removal?
- 22 A That would not affect my opinion. If it was
- 23 never used, it wouldn't affect my opinion. The fact
- 24 that it's grinding all the trees helps.
- 25 Q Helps what?



25 you-all introduced.

A It helps -- it helps to draw conclusions

- 2 between the subject and the exemplar grinder.
- Q The fact that it's capable of grinding almond
- 4 trees, that's all you need?
- 5 A Yes.
- Q Well, are there any other bullets on here, on
- page 14 of Exhibit 6, that you disagree with?
- A The second bullet point follows from the
- 9 first. They -- they couldn't -- they knew that it was
- 10 durable enough to be able to grind almond trees because
- 11 they have the exemplar that is grinding the almond
- 12 trees. So based upon that --
- 13 Q Okay.
- 14 A -- I disagree with that.
- 15 Q And, just wait. So they -- at the time
- 16 DuraTech sold the 5064T to NuTech, they knew that the
- 17 5064T was durable -- was reasonably durable under the
- 18 field service conditions of NuTech?
- A Just based upon the information I know, I --
- 20 it was -- is durable enough to be able to grind up the
- 21 almond trees.
- 22 Q What information do you know? What are you
- 23 relying on?
- 24 A The history of -- the history of the -- the
- 25 products of being used overseas to grind up -- grind

Q So is it fair to say, your disagreement --

2 it's your opinion that the 5064T didn't need it because

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- 3 other grinders don't have it?
- A It's industry practice not to have it. The
- 5 5064 doesn't have it. The Morbark machines don't have
- 6 it. The Mighty Giants don't have it. The Astec
- 7 Peterson machines don't have it. It's -- it's not
- 8 necessary. When the rotor is in balance, the -- the
- vibration isolation system is not necessary, and in fact
- 10 it can be harmful.

16

- Q Are you aware of any other grinders other than 11
- 12 ones that you've listed that don't have an isolation --
- impact and vibration load isolation? 13
- 14 A Those are the ones that I had the time to look 15 up.
 - Q Which is the next one that you disagree with?
- 17 A The next -- bullet point number 4.
- 18 Q Okay. You know, you don't have to read it. We
- 19 can see it. So what's the basis for your disagreement
- of the fourth bullet point from page 14 of Exhibit 6? 20
- 21 A Dodge bearing has a non-length bearing
- 22 configurator. So when you go through and fill in the
- 23 information for that online bearing configurator, the --
- 24 the duty life cycle for the bearings, the load ratings,
- 25 and everything is -- is selected. The bearing is

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1 other wood waste, other products, yard waste, and also

- 2 the -- the exemplar machine grinding the almond trees.
- 3 Q Are there any other opinions you disagree 4 with?
- A The third one. The fact that it was designed 5
- 6 with inadequate bit leads -- the 5064T grinder was
- 7 designed with inadequate impact and vibration load
- 8 isolation. This lead to excessive bearing wear and
- 9 extensive structural cracking being exhibited throughout
- 10 the machine including the diesel tank. The -- the
- 11 grinder was -- the grinder doesn't need to be designed
- 12 with impact or vibration isolation systems.
- 13 Q Explain that to me.
- 14 A Morbark doesn't -- doesn't have any machines
- 15 with vibration isolation. Astec Peterson, which he was
- 16 referred to -- Joshua, is who I mean by referred to.
- 17 Joshua referred to Astec Peters [sic] or Astec, the
- 18 Astec grinder on page -- 6 of 15, last paragraph, and
- 19 the -- that machine is not equipped with a -- with a
- 20 vibration isolation system. The system that they have
- 21 is an impact release system. And -- and that is a --22 that is a system that's designed to protect the grinding
- 23 chamber, not to isolate the -- the vibrations from the
- 24 rotor from the entire machine.

25

1 selected for you and the -- this particular bearing that

- 2 is on the DuraTech 5064 machine is -- is the one that's
- 3 recommended by ABB bearings using their online bearing
- 5 Q So if you punch in the load condition data in
- 6 the -- what information do they ask for?
- A They ask shaft size, rotational speed. They
- ask for distance between the bearings. They ask for the
- weight of the rotor. They ask whether or not you want
- 10 an additive to your lubrication, or just a standard
- package. Oh, and the other thing that they want to know
- is the drive belt velocity or the -- the tension on the 12
- 13
- 14 Q Is it your opinion that a reasonable
- 15 manufacturer would rely upon an online bearing selector?
- A Yes, they would. They would do that. That 16
- online bearing selector is provided there for 17
- convenience. Otherwise, you need to thumb through the 18
- 19
- catalog, which is 720 pages and not get confused as 20 you're flipping through the catalog. So it's more
- 21 mistake prone.
 - Q Okay. What is your next disagreement?
- 23 A The next three opinions are actually
- 24 observations.

22.

25 Q Okay.



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1 A I have no disagreement with those.

2 Q Okay

3 A The second-to-last agree -- bullet point is

- 4 that the second set of bearings -- the second set of
- 5 bearings would -- would have failed regardless of how
- 6 the first set of bearings failed.

Q Okay. And what's the basis for that

- 8 conclusion?
- A Well, because -- because the second set of
- 10 bearings failed because the vibration in the rotor was
- 11 already set up prior to something happening before that
- 12 bearing failure at 800 hours, and then the subsequent
- 13 bearing failure for the second set. And we also have
- 14 the exemplar machine.
- 15 Q When you reviewed the materials, when did
- 16 either DuraTech or DuraTech's dealer inform NuTech that
- 17 the rotor was out of balance?
 - A I'm trying to remember from the testimony
- 19 of -- that occurred at the first -- well, the -- the
- 20 first set of bearing replacement I think is when they
- 21 made that recommendation. I believe the -- from the
- 22 testimony that rotor was attempted to be balanced four
- 23 times.

18

- 24 Q So it's your opinion that NuTech just didn't
- 25 follow the manufacturer's recommendations; is that

1 with the ones I just identified.

- Q Okay.
- A Page 6 of 15, where he talked about the Astec

104

- 4 machine, I provided a reason why I disagree with that.
- 5 Q Okay.
- 6 A That -- that machine actually has an impact
- 7 isolation system which protects the grinding chamber.
- 8 It's not actually a vibration isolation system. And
- 9 then the other thing is -- is that no vibration
- 10 isolation system is needed as long as the rotors are
- 11 balanced -- or as long as the rotor's in -- in balance
- 12 no vibration isolation is even necessary.
- 13 Q Okay.
- 14 A As far as the ceiling design for the bearings,
- 15 the -- the bearing that was chosen by DuraTech was fit
- 16 and proper for its use. The -- the labyrinth design for
- 17 the triton design that he recommends wouldn't work with
- 18 the -- with the operational conditions needed by
- 19 DuraTech. They operate the rotor at 1500 RPMs. The
- 20 triton seal -- the -- the triton seal wouldn't operate
- 21 at that high RPM, and so that wasn't the appropriate
- 22 bearing for that condition. ABB bearings recommends
- 23 this labyrinth design in their catalog and also on their
- 24 online bearing selector. The ceiling design of the
- 25 labyrinth is sufficient because that labyrinth -- that

103

1 right?

- A Yes. I don't believe that they followed those
- 3 recommendations. They took it -- they took it as -- as
- 4 advisements that they did not -- I do not know
- 5 whether -- I do not know whether they followed them or 6 not.
- 7 Q I'm assuming you disagree with the last bullet 8 point also?
- 9 A Yes, that's correct. The basis for that is
- 10 that -- that actually the excessive vibration due to
- 11 lack of any isolation elements would actually exacerbate
- 12 any sort of vibrational problems. Your bearings would --
- 13 would wear out faster if the rotor was imbalanced, and
- 14 also had vibrational analysis. The other reason for
- 15 that is that in order to effectively design isolation
- 16 elements, you need to know the frequency of the
- 17 vibration, the amplitude, and the direction. Because if
- 18 you just put in isolation elements without knowing
- 19 anything else, they could be the wrong set, and they may
- 20 -- they may amplify that vibration which would have
- 21 caused problems.
- 22 Q Is there any other opinions or conclusions
- 23 that you disagree with?
- 24 A No. This is -- these are all -- these were
- 25 the opinions that he provided. No. I disagree with --

- 1 labyrinth design is -- provides a long pathway before
 - 2 any contaminants can enter into the bearing -- into the
 - 3 bearing housing. So the -- so the only way -- so the --
 - 4 the way that the contaminants get inside to the grease,
 - 5 inside the bearing chamber, is either through no
 - 6 greasing, lack of grease, because it -- that -- the dirt
 - 7 and debris and grit has to travel a long way before it 8 can get to the inside of that bearing. So the -- the
 - o can get to the firstee of that bearing. So the -- the
 - 9 grease in that labyrinth design serves two functions. It
 - 10 not only lubricates the ball -- the spherical bearings
 - 11 in there, but it also provides a seal by plugging that
 - 12 labyrinth, so that the contaminants and moisture and
 - 13 grit cannot enter into that interior portion. So -- and
 - 14 as far as vibration goes -- stiffness, you know, the
 - 15 stiffness is actually a good thing. Every mechanical
 - 16 system has some sort of damping in it already. So
 - 17 having a tract system opposed to a wheeled system is
 - 18 actually beneficial, because the tracts add stiffness to
 - 19 the frame, which in -- which changes the fundamental 20 frequency of the system. The tract system that they
 - 21 have -- has outriggers on it, and when those outriggers
 - 22 are deployed, the -- they effectively increase the
 - 23 stiffness of that machine as well. And it -- you, the
 - 24 operator, can use those hydraulics -- outriggers to lift
 - 25 the machine so that the wheels are clear of the ground.



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So those tires would have no damping function whatsoever. Q When you say "outriggers," are you talking about the hydraulic jacks that I just think of, like, campers that have A Yes. Q stabilization jacks. A Yes. Those are the those are the hydraulic cylinders that are attached to a a pad and they they lift the machine. And they're located on all four corners of that machine at approximately the same	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	CERTIFICATE OF OATH STATE OF FLORIDA COUNTY OF ORANGE I, the undersigned, certify that the witness in the foregoing transcript personally appeared before me and was duly sworn. Identification: Produced Identification
tract machine connects. Q Okay. Anything else? A I believe we've I believe we've covered it. Q Okay. Do you have any opinions that you have not put in your report or discussed with me today? A Yes, sir. Q What's that? A Worn out hammer tips that are randomly replaced randomly replaced cause can which which can can cause rotor vibration and contribute to	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	ASHLEY MCLEAN Court Reporter, Notary Public State of Florida Commission Expires: 05/21/2022 Commission Number: GG 220075
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	10 11 12 13 14 15	STATE OF FLORIDA) COUNTY OF ORANGE) I, ASHLEY MCLEAN, Court Reporter and Notary Public for the State of Florida at Large, do hereby certify that I was authorized to and did report the foregoing proceeding, and that said transcript is a true record of the testimony given by the witness. I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not of counsel for, related to, or employed by any of the parties or attorneys involved herein, nor am I financially interested in said action. Submitted on: March 18, 2020. ASHLEY MCLEAN Court Reporter, Notary Public
t c a t	So those tires would have no damping function whatsoever. Q When you say "outriggers," are you talking about the hydraulic jacks that I just think of, like, campers that have A Yes. Q stabilization jacks. A Yes. Those are the those are the hydraulic cylinders that are attached to a a pad and they they lift the machine. And they're located on all four corners of that machine at approximately the same attachment points where the exterior portions of the tract machine connects. Q Okay. Anything else? A I believe we've I believe we've covered it. Q Okay. Do you have any opinions that you have not put in your report or discussed with me today? A Yes, sir. Q What's that? A Worn out hammer tips that are randomly replaced randomly replaced cause can which which can can cause rotor vibration and contribute to bearing failure. Q Anything else? A That's that's the only other that's the 10 only thing there I have that I did not put in my report. MR. EICHMANN: I'm not going to ask any questions today. MR. LEIBEL: Mr. Thomazin, you have the right to read and sign your deposition and I know you've given enough, you understand what that is. Would you like to read and sign? THE WITNESS: Yes, I would. MR. LEIBEL: Okay. Thank you. MR. EICHMANN: Okay. Thanks, Steve. COURT REPORTER: You want me to e-mail it to you for him to read and sign? MR. EICHMANN: It's on my card. So yeah, just send it to me and I'll make sure he gets it and reads it and signs it. COURT REPORTER: Perfect. (OFF THE RECORD) COURT REPORTER: Do you want to order today? MR. LEIBEL: Condensed, and an e-tran. COURT REPORTER: Condensed and an e-tran.	whatsoever. Q When you say "outriggers," are you talking about the hydraulic jacks that I just think of, like, campers that have A Yes. Q stabilization jacks. A Yes. Those are the those are the hydraulic cylinders that are attached to a a pad and they they lift the machine. And they're located on all four corners of that machine at approximately the same attachment points where the exterior portions of the tract machine connects. Q Okay. Anything else? A I believe we've I believe we've covered it. Q Okay. Do you have any opinions that you have not put in your report or discussed with me today? A Yes, sir. Q What's that? A Worn out hammer tips that are randomly replaced randomly replaced cause can which which can can cause rotor vibration and contribute to bearing failure. Q Anything else? A That's that's the only other that's the 107 107 107 107 108 107 107 107



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